

American **I**nstitute of **A**rchitects.

ORGANIZED **A.D.** MDCCCLVII.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION



OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,

Held in Cincinnati, November 12th and 13th, 1872.

A. J. BLOOR, F. A. I. A., Editor.

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,

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1873.

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OF THE
American Institute of Architects.

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American **I**nstitute of **A**rchitects.

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SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,

HELD IN MOZART HALL, CINCINNATI, O., ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH, AND WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 1872.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At three o'clock, P. M., in the absence of the President, the Convention was called to order by the Secretary, Mr. CARL PFEIFFER.

Mr. R. G. HATFIELD, first Vice-President, took the Chair and delivered the following

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Members of the Institute:

At the close of a busy year we are met again in Convention. Greeting each other at the last recurrence of our anniversary, in the Eastern Metropolis of the nation, we are now cheered by each other's presence in this Central Metropolis of the West.

The pleasure of our meeting, however, is not without a shade of regret, caused by the absence of our worthy President, who is, I am pained to say, detained at home by illness. You will agree with me that the want of his presence in our Convention can but be deplored; and we can only hope that his indisposition may speedily give place to health and activity, and that he may long be spared to us as the chief apostle of true architecture in America.

Met again to interchange our views and opinions in the cause which we all have at heart, each of us, freighted with the varied experience of another

active year, comes the better prepared to advise and counsel upon the several questions which may come before us.

The architecture of our country is improving. Comparing the buildings erected within the last ten years with those put up in the previous decade, we find a manifest improvement in design, in adaptation, and in durability.

Comparing our present with our previous work, we feel some degree of pride in the progress evinced by the contrast, and yet when we look upon the architecture of previous civilizations—the architecture of by-gone centuries—we must feel that we have little to be proud of. Is there not a great portion of our work so deficient in the requisites of true architecture as to make us feel humbled in view of our many shortcomings?

Indeed the work of the best of us is far from being perfect. Ever reaching forward towards the unattainable in art, every faithful, earnest worker, conscious of his deficiencies, would gladly reconstruct his creations, could he be permitted to do so, in order to improve them.

The architecture of our country is ever before us; it is the subject of our constant attention and solicitude. Banded together for its improvement, we are always ready to listen to suggestions calculated to benefit this, the principal object of our life's pursuit. To secure this improvement, we are

ready to try all means which offer a reasonable hope of success.

Embracing the opportunity afforded me to-day, I ask your indulgence while I detain you with a few practical remarks upon the work of our profession. If some part of my subject may have been elucidated before, I still deem it of sufficient importance to bear a repetition.

To the oft-repeated question "How shall architecture be improved?" we can have as many replies, perhaps, as there are members of the Institute. As one answer to this question, I propose: that "to improve architecture," we must improve ourselves. Architects deficient in capacity and qualification cannot produce good architecture; water will not rise higher than its source; the work cannot be better than the workman; architecture cannot be superior to the architect. Therefore, to improve architecture, architects themselves, as a body and as individuals, must be improved. This proposition certainly involves the inquiry "Are we in need of improvement?" To this I may reply: to those of our number who are perfect, certainly not; and to all I may say, that if it is not necessary that our work should be of any higher grade than that of our present work, no one of us needs improving; we are now quite competent to accomplish all that is required of us. If we are to proceed only in the beaten path, doing routine work and repeating it; constantly reproducing the original; then we may dismiss all solicitude for improvement. But if we are expected to produce better work, if we are to discontinue working like mill-horses in the same daily round, then there is no question but that we need improvement. So long as there exists a demand for better work, we must advance. It is true, we have made some progress; our present work compared with that of ten years since will show this. Yet, our attainments, compared with the demands of the profession, are out of all proportion. With Newton, we may say that we, like boys, have amused ourselves with the pebbles along the shore, while the whole ocean of undiscovered truth lay beyond us.

The demands of the profession are so great, requiring so vast a range of science, so extensive a knowledge of technics, that it is rare to find a mind so replete in knowledge, theoretical and prac-

tical, as to be able, unaided, to design, elaborate, and execute a first-class structure, proof against the shafts of criticism. How many and how various are the subjects requiring attention in the office of one of our busy practitioners. There is the artistic taste required to be displayed in the design; the scientific knowledge necessary to elaborate the construction; the endless technicalities entering into the composition of the specification, and the tact requisite in their orderly grouping, and in clearly expressing the full requirements without needless repetition. There is the management of the estimating, the awarding of the contracts and the framing of the articles of agreement, fairly apportioning the installments, and securing the interests of the proprietor of the building. To this we may add the necessity for proper attention to the working drawings: a drawing of each portion in detail, clearly defining the form and dimensions of every part being given, and so carefully figured that the work of the various mechanics shall properly fit when brought together. All these minutiae give a wide sphere of action for the most talented mind. And then the work of supervision, requiring not only a knowledge of plans and of materials, but also of men; such knowledge and such a firm but kindly manner as shall secure the proper execution of the work without needless irritation.

Besides all this, there is required some financial knowledge. Money is to be received and paid—promptly—in a business-like manner—involving the necessity of keeping accounts. Builders' accounts are to be examined, adjusted and certified. Certificates are to be issued for installments due on contracts, and other fiduciary matters require constant attention; all which, to avoid trouble, necessitates some knowledge of book-keeping.

Now, among our more experienced members, those having much and important work, where is the architect who, comparing his performances with the requirements of the profession, can claim to have fully discharged his duty? He attempts it, but does he succeed? Even though he may have the required capacity, yet he does not, because he cannot, succeed at every point. The hurried manner in which work is required to be done in this progressive age prevents the most capable from doing everything to his own complete satisfaction. In the hurry of preparation how frequently does it

occur that no time is allowed for investigations involving constructional difficulties, which are therefore deferred until the detail drawings are needed, and then it is found, when too late, that these ought to have been attended to in the first lines of the design. Then the too hasty turning off of the specification with a good round clause at the end calling for "everything in the plans, whether expressed or not," cannot but prove an active source of mischief and expense in the execution of the work. General clauses are scarcely admissible. The very name of the document implies that we are to define, particularize, specify. Now, we can but acknowledge that an honest expression of our convictions would be that much of our work is done superficially. This must needs be, from the nature of our work and the manner in which we are doing it; and if done superficially, how can it be done well? To do good work we must be thorough. But, you ask, "How, with the extent of our work and the limited time we have in which to do it, can we be thorough?" This question I propose to answer:

First.—By remarking that all attempts, in the various callings and professions of life, to be thorough, tend to a division of labor. For example, in Staffordshire and other places where the manufacture of earthenware is carried to great perfection, this appears to be effected by an extremely close division of labor: one boy is taught how to make the handle of a tea-pot and another the spout, and to these parts, respectively, these boys, when grown to manhood, are confined and never allowed to work at any other part. In the manufacture of watches, the greatest perfection is attained by limiting the employment of each workman to only one of the many parts composing the watch; and so with the manufacture of steel pens, and of needles and other articles. We can see this, also, in the professions. Among lawyers, their work is generally divided—one making a specialty of civil suits, and another of criminal cases. One devotes himself to Wills, another to Real Estate, searching titles, and performing other legal work, in connection with that specialty. Again, among physicians, we find one limiting his practice to pulmonary complaints, another to diseases of the brain, while a third takes the eye or ear, or some

specific part of the human system, for a specialty. Specialties obtain even in the supply of the necessities of life. In a country store, among a limited population, one may buy flax and flour, axes and onions, bonnets and books, fish-hooks and flannels, all at the same counter, while in cities where the population is large, stores may be found where each of these articles is a specialty. This tendency to specialties increases with the increase of population. In the early history of a country, when the people are few, a physician is expected, on occasion, to draw teeth, fill prescriptions, and cut off a limb; but it is not expected of him to very much excel in any one of these performances. And so in the construction of a log cabin, the owner, builder and architect are all combined in the man who is to occupy it when completed. I think you will agree with me that the progress of architecture is such that we are beginning to feel a pressure in the direction of specialties, and that pressure in this direction is a certain proof of progress. Not only does this tendency to specialties lead one architect to devote himself to churches, another to hospitals, a third to town-halls, and others again to stores or dwellings, but there is a demand for a division of labor in the work upon the same building.

The line of thought here manifested may suggest to your minds the story of the German professor who, upon his death-bed, lamenting his wasted life, thus expressed himself: "My son, I have made a great mistake. I have devoted my life to the Greek particle, while I should have confined myself simply to the dative case." This is somewhat illustrative of the folly of carrying a subject to extremes; but in this comparatively new country there is little danger of our making such a mistake in the practice of our profession, and I have no hesitancy, therefore, in urging that we give due attention to specialties.*

Let each architect study his own proclivities, and, selecting that particular branch of the profes-

* Among the subjects calling for special study, may be enumerated the following, namely:

In the Department of Design—proportion, breadth and decoration, both in material and polychrome.

In Planning—economy of space; convenience of arrangement in corridors, stairs, doors and windows; the requisites for heating, ventilation, water-supply and drainage; the distribution of light, and the securing of proper acoustic properties.

In Construction—stability of foundations, walls, floors and roofs, and security against fire.

In Materials—their chemical and mechanical properties, and their durability.

sion to which he feels inclined, make it his special business. Let all his reading and investigations be in that direction, aiming to make himself perfect in it. Were specialties common in the profession, an architect charged with the erection of an important work would have the general direction and be known as the architect of the building, but be assisted in such part of the work as he might need aid by one or more architects, who would be known as consulting architects in that case.

The practice of architecture by specialties it may be difficult to introduce. Its growth will probably be slow. Among those of our members who have more freely associated with each other, the kindly feeling they manifest in each other's welfare indicates their readiness to enter into any co-operative movement calculated to prove mutually beneficial. But there are some who will hesitate to give it a trial. They will feel a disinclination to ask help. The doing of this, in their estimation, would be a confession of incompetency, an acknowledgment of ignorance, to which their professional pride objects. Rather than thus manifest any deficiency, they rush along in the dark, hoping, in one way or another, to get through safely, but, failing, have only a plentiful store of vexation and mortification as their reward. They refuse to acknowledge their incompetency by asking aid; but manifest it to the world in their work.

He who is reluctant to ask aid because the asking, in his opinion, is a confession of incompetency, assumes thereby that he is perfect; that he knows everything, and is able, unaided, to do everything required in the profession. Assuming perfection, knowing his own incompetency, his hypocrisy is only equalled by his folly in thinking his ignorance is known only to himself. Standing in a false position, in his own light, he bars the path to progress. Let us be honest with each other, and feel that we need not be afraid to own that we do not know everything. While there is no one perfect, it is no discredit to acknowledge our deficiencies in seeking the aid we need.

It may be well now to consider some of the benefits to be derived from a division of labor. And among these I suggest the following, namely:

First.—The promotion of friendship among the members of the profession.

Second.—Aiding the junior members.

Third.—Discouraging competition.

Fourth.—Establishing the rates of compensation.

Fifth.—Advancing the general interests of the Institute.

The suggestion first named is perhaps, the most important: on its realization depends our success in all our relations: without it we cannot advance. Not only may we say—"in union there is strength"—but also the reverse—there is weakness in disintegration.

One of the greatest obstacles encountered in the early endeavors to establish the Institute was found in the natural disinclination among the members of the profession to fraternize—a disposition to exclusiveness, to supreme self-complacency—an unwillingness to contribute to the general good of the profession. Until this selfishness is well overcome, it is vain to hope for progress. It is a stumbling-block, requiring decided effort to remove. But, formidable as it is, we are still hopeful; this assemblage here to-day, gathered under such encouraging circumstances, is a manifestation of what has been done towards the removal of this barrier to progress, and an earnest of that good-time-coming, when all our architects shall know, by happy experience, the benefits to be derived from more intimate relations among the members of the profession. That the practice of architecture, by a division of labor, will promote fellowship among the members of the profession there can be no reasonable doubt. Indeed there must, of necessity, be a certain degree of fellowship as a condition precedent to the inauguration of the system; and when inaugurated, the promotion of kindly feeling will be in proportion to the extent to which the system shall be practised. The very nature of the relation ensures that magnetic influence of personal contact so powerful in promoting good feeling.

Our *second* suggestion is, "Aiding the junior members."

Those who have become established in the profession, may, in their prosperity, forget the struggles of their early history. But it requires little effort

to recall the anxious hours and days vainly spent in waiting for orders, and the consequent distress of disappointed expectations. The obstacles to success are, at the start, frequently formidable; many a mind of promise has, for the want of help at the first, become discouraged and lost to the profession. It is not only the friendless who wait and suffer. The friends of a young architect, however much they may desire to assist him, fear to place in his hands an important trust. His want of experimental knowledge renders it more than probable that the work would be improperly done. They therefore hesitate and refuse, unless their kindness extends so far as to risk the sacrifice of their proposed structure in some of its essentials. But, under the system of specialties, the young man, while a student, applies himself industriously to that particular branch to which he has devoted himself, and by his assiduity fits himself for usefulness in that line. He then seeks a position with an architect of experience in the same line, and gradually becomes known, as his proficiency advances. And now, when one of his friends contemplates building, he will find it less difficult to secure the position of architect, because he is now able to render most efficient service, not only in his particular branch, but, through older and more experienced Architects, whom, under this system, he is able to call to his assistance, also in all other branches. And then, when his very first work is completed, it commands attention, and he respect. He can now obtain other commissions easily, and soon finds himself with his hands full, and fairly afloat on the current of prosperity. May we not, therefore, conclude that the system of specialties will aid the junior members?

Our *third* suggestion is, that "Work performed by a system of specialties will discourage competition."

Competition is a barrier to progress, second only to professional exclusiveness. The public suppose that competition tends to improvement. This, in the abstract, may be true. But competition in architecture, as it is practised, is decidedly detrimental to architecture as well as to architects. Can that which engenders jealousy, false representations, misunderstandings, bitterness, dishonest propositions and evil wishes be promotive of good, either to architects or architecture? By competi-

tion, as now managed, we see that an unscrupulous competitor endeavors to rise by treading upon his fellow-competitors; and the worst of it is that he often succeeds, but only by the failure of the others. Where one succeeds, many must fail. A generous strife among fellow-architects to excel in their work is commendable and to be encouraged, but the usual competition, although professedly aiming at this, does nothing of the kind. Instead of a competition to excel, it is simply a shameful scramble for money. Those who allow themselves to be ensnared in its toils soon lose their self-respect. When an important building is proposed, away they hasten, rudely jostling each other in their unseemly race to be first with the Chairman of the Building Committee; and in their attempt to influence those who are to decide upon the work, they often disgrace themselves by underbidding in the rate of compensation; and, in some instances, go so far as to try to deceive their fellow-competitors, by claiming to adhere to the established rates, while, through some relative or friend they privately promise that if the work shall be awarded to them, they will make a donation sufficiently large to reduce the compensation, in some instances even one-half; and thus competition is in effect an auction—whoever bids lowest gets the work. Sometimes, however, instead of trying how low-priced an architect he can obtain, each member of the committee intrigues to secure the work for his favorite architect, without regard to any merit there may be in his design. Cases are not rare in which, after a contest of this kind, the successful competitor is informed that, although he is chosen architect, yet his design is not satisfactory, and is then instructed to prepare a new design, in accordance, perhaps, with one of those exhibited by his fellow-competitors. Such results are but little calculated to foster and encourage good feeling among those engaged in competition, or to exalt and dignify the profession. The members of other professions do not show their folly by proffering their services so cheaply and at such a sacrifice of manliness.

No, if we must have competition, let it be had upon well-established rules, conceived in a generous spirit and conducted with some regard to decency and good feeling. But there is no need of competition. When a committee cannot at once agree

upon an architect, let them discuss the merits of and vote for their respective favorites, before any plans are made. By doing this they will save time, and the expense of the preliminary sketches, as well as no little irritation; for, in nine cases out of ten, the matter is decided without regard to the merits of the designs offered. Besides, the character of architecture, as well as that of architects, will, by a division of labor, be so well established that every building erected, it matters little by whom, will be so uniformly good that committees will have no excuse for asking for competitive designs. Selecting their architect by vote, before any design is made, they may be sure of getting good work; for their favorite will immediately call to his aid those whom he needs to counsel with, in the various departments of architecture, chosen from among those eminent in their respective specialties. And we therefore conclude that the "system of specialties will discourage competition."

The *fourth* suggestion is, that "A division of labor will establish the rates of compensation."

The Institute has exercised a wholesome influence in this direction. In our larger cities, all well established architects, with few exceptions, receive full compensation in accordance with the schedule of charges. Even those who are not members with us, receive compensation *pro rata* with the cost of the work, and frequently the full rates. This is an improvement on the custom common fifteen years since. At that time, those who received compensation as a percentage on cost, were very few, and the amount of pay was small. And this condition of affairs, to a greater or less extent, is still prevalent in various parts of our country. Architects there complain that they cannot get the full commission. It may be that the price paid in these cases is as much as it ought to be, for it is little to the credit of some architects that the price paid, small as it is, is more than the services rendered are worth, and until the character of the work is elevated, the proprietors of buildings are justified in refusing to pay more. The client who pays full rates is entitled to full and thorough service.

The most powerful lever in elevating the rates of compensation to the proper level is that of *good work*. Those who render good service readily receive good pay. Therefore, to secure full rates, labor to elevate the character of the work.

Now, it has been shown that architects, by a division of labor, may improve themselves, and thus secure the improvement of architecture; and, as we have just seen, an improvement in the character of the work will tend to secure improved prices; therefore, we may conclude that the practice of architecture, by the system of specialties, will secure full compensation.

The *fifth* and last suggestion is, that the system of specialties proposed will tend to "Advance the general interests of the Institute."

It is a gratifying fact for our contemplation today that the Institute is in a prosperous condition. From a mere local society of twenty or thirty members, it now numbers nearly a hundred and fifty architects in its membership, and exerts a controlling influence over the profession, and among the people throughout the larger portion of the country.

But our society, like the architecture of our country, is still susceptible of improvement; and it is not an unpleasant thought, that an advance in the one will tend to a corresponding improvement in the other. To improve the Institute, we need an increase in the membership. We have now enrolled upon our list a goodly proportion of the architects of the country, but there are still many non-members, eminent in the profession, whom it is desirable to have associated with us. The practice of architecture, through the system proposed, is calculated to bring these men to associate with us. For since the proposed system tends to thoroughness, the members of the Institute practising it will produce better work than non-members. For these working isolated, cannot possibly progress as rapidly as those who receive the benefits of coöperation. Now, after a time, when the system of specialties shall have had its effect upon the members, and when this effect shall be manifested in their improved structures, those seeking an architect, will naturally select one of the members; and thereupon non-members, observing this, will inquire into its causes, and perceiving the benefits to be derived, will seek admission to the Institute. An improvement in the Institute will increase its moral weight, and since, by the principles of gravitation, the heavier bodies attract the lighter, so the Institute will draw to it, all who are desirable for coöperation in the advancement of the profession. This effect, to some extent, has been produced already. The

additions to our number, during the past few years, have been made in consequence of the gradually increasing power of the Institute, derived from the stimulus of coöperation, in so far as this has been practised among us. If, with the slight advances we have thus far made, such results ensue, what may we not expect to realize in the addition to our members and our moral influence, when the full effect of the fullest coöperation shall have been experienced. The system proposed will therefore tend to the advancement of the general interests of the Institute.

Therefore we find, not to pursue this further, that the practice of architecture by a systematic division of labor, will conduce to the improvement of architects, as individuals; will promote friendship and helpfulness among members of the profession; will encourage the junior members; will discourage competition; will establish just rates of compensation, and will generally improve architecture, by promoting the interests of the Institute. Is not a subject fraught with so much of promise worthy of serious consideration?

And now, leaving this subject, to which I have claimed your attention too long, let us, in considering the questions which may come before us in this our annual gathering, vie with each other in a manifestation of that kindliness of manner which has so preëminently characterized us in our former conventions. In all our intercourse let us, by self-sacrificing acts of devotion, show our faith in each other and in the Institute. Let a firm faith in the future of our society elevate us above the consideration of any mere personal present advantage, and control all our movements. Let us, inspired by the greatness of the future of the Institute, combine our unselfish efforts with earnestness and hope, knowing that if we are faithful now, striving together for the promotion of the best interests of the profession, the time is not far distant when our increased numbers shall hail from prosperous Chapters, located in every chief city of the land, and the profession, redeemed from its failures and short-comings, shall be respected and honored everywhere.

Mr. COCHRAN moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hatfield for the address.

Carried.

There being a quorum present, the President called for the regular order of business. The following annual reports were then successively read and accepted:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the American Institute of Architects:

The Board of Trustees begs leave to submit the following report of its transactions for the years 1871-72:

The Board has held seven regular and two special meetings. At the second meeting it was resolved that a regular meeting of the Board should take place every Tuesday of each month. This was made known to all the members of the Board not residents of New York, and they were requested to waive their right of special notice to each meeting. The following members responded, and acceded to this request: Dr. Thomas U. Walter, President Philadelphia Chapter; W. W. Boyington, President Chicago Chapter; E. C. Cabot, President Boston Chapter, and H. A. Sims, Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

It gives the Board pleasure to be able to report that the Institute is eliciting the interest of kindred societies and architects in the interior of both this and the European continents. The letter addressed to our Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, by Messrs. Swann & Co., of Moscow, Russia, is but a single one of numerous instances; and although the Board has not to report any great increase in the membership of the Institute, it can say that many inquiries and applications for documents and various information relating to the Institute, prove how its influence is continually spreading. In compliance with these requests, copies of the printed circular, dated December 15th, 1869, have been furnished in all cases, setting forth the objects of the Institute, and inviting all regular practising architects throughout the country to connect themselves with it.

As a further proof of the interest taken in the Institute by foreigners, it may be further mentioned that M. César Daly, the well-known editor of the *Revue Generale de l'Architecture*, devoted an article in that journal to the Institute, in which he advocated the adoption of a similar system of federation to ours, to unite the several

architectural societies of France. M. Daly further presented a copy of his journal and of his work on Funeral Architecture to the Institute, which were duly accepted, with thanks.

We have also to record a similar act of courtesy from the proprietor of the *Building News*, London, who has written stating that he has placed the Institute on his free list, and has devoted several articles in his journal to an exposition of its objects and constitution.

With a view to maintain and extend the friendly relations of the Institute with foreign artists and societies, on the motion of Mr. Sims, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, a selection of six names of distinguished European architects and authors has been made, who, having been duly balloted for, were elected honorary members.

In accordance with the resolution of the Fifth General Convention, the thanks of the convention have been engrossed and presented to P. B. Wight, Esq., now of Chicago, for the excellent and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of Secretary for two years. And as a further recognition of those services, it was determined to present Mr. Wight with a *souvenir*, consisting of bronzes of the columns of July and Place Vendôme, at Paris, which have accordingly been forwarded and presented to that gentleman during the past year.

The change of Secretary having necessitated a change in the offices of the Institute, a room has been secured in a central position, connecting with the office of the present Secretary, at No. 113 Broadway, New York, suitably furnished and fitted up.

It was resolved that, as a record of the services of, and as a testimony of esteem towards, the President and Treasurer of the Institute, these officials should be requested to sit for their portraits, at the expense of the Institute. This has been done, and the portraits, in crayon, on life-sized photographs, will shortly be placed on the walls of its room.

Information having been received from the Secretary of the Chicago Chapter to the effect that in the disastrous fire of 1871, all the papers of that Chapter, including their charter, had been destroyed, it was resolved that the Secretary should send to that Chapter a complete set of proceedings and other documents, and furthermore should have

a charter engrossed and forwarded to the Secretary of the Chicago Chapter. This resolution has since been carried into effect.

The thanks of the Board are due and are hereby expressed to the Erie and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, for kindly offering to furnish the members of the Institute and their guests at the present Convention with passes at half-price.

One member has died during the year, Mr. H. B. Kelley, of Columbus, Ohio, and two resignations have been accepted. The condition of the membership to date is set forth in the appendix.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD UPJOHN, *President*.
THOS. U. WALTER, *Vice-President*.
W. W. BOYINGTON, "
JAS. K. WILSON, "
E. C. CABOT, "
N. H. HUTTON, "
R. G. HATFIELD, *Treasurer*.
CARL PFEIFFER, *Secretary*.
H. A. SIMS, *Secretary Foreign Corr.*
HENRY DUDLEY.
J. D. HATCH. —
D. LIENAU.
A. J. BLOOR.

NEW YORK, November 12th, 1872.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

R. G. HATFIELD, *Treasurer*,

In Account with the American Institute of Architects.

1871.	Dr.	
Oct. 1.—Balance from last Report.....	\$815	70
Cash received from Members as		
Contributions.....	2,050	00
Cash on account of Secretary's		
expenses for schedules of		
charges sold.....	1	65
Cash on account of furniture for		
window-shades sold.....	10	00
		<hr/> \$2,877 35

Cr.	
Cash paid for account of Secretary's expenses.....	\$487 84
Cash paid for account of Treasurer's expenses.....	126 16
Cash paid for account of Committee on Publications.....	387 00
Cash paid for account of Convention Expenses.....	532 70
Cash paid for account of Furniture.....	226 20
Cash paid for account of Rent.....	200 00
Cash paid for account of Chapter Expenses.....	25 00
Cash paid for account of Foreign Secretary's expenses.....	18 21
1872.	
Oct. 1—Balance to next Report.....	874 24
	<hr/> \$2,877 35

As a committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, the Chairman appointed Messrs. COCHRAN, BLYTHE and ANDERSON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

To the American Institute of Architects :

In their last Report, presented at the Boston Convention; this Committee congratulated the Institute upon the existence in this country of at least five separate schools, or other stated means of professional culture. This we did, as we explained, because there are so many things an architect needs to know that can be learned only in a school. Nowhere else, of course, can a young man be taught so much of geometry, chemistry, physics and mechanics, as he needs to learn. Moreover, it is only in schools that the practice of original design can be systematically taken up. Office work has its purpose, but it is a different purpose, and in an exclusively office training, the creative imagination, which is an architect's most important faculty, is in danger of perishing, from disuse, just at the period of life when, if ever, it may be developed to the best advantage. Young men of parts, indeed, sometimes endeavor to remedy this deficiency of their office-life by practicing design by themselves. But this exacts an amount of self-devotion, as well as of physical vigor, which it is not fair to expect. Such exercises, moreover, as the experience of Bos-

ton seems to go far towards proving, can hardly be continued so as to reach a substantial result, without the support which the systematic administration of a school alone can give, and, of course, a school alone can afford the constant assistance and constant criticism of a master, and the stimulus of companionship. These are, of course, most powerful aids to self-improvement, and are calculated to save the enthusiastic student from that narrowness and one-sidedness, and false estimate of his own powers, which is apt to mark men educated by themselves alone.

In thus repeating and reaffirming our opinion as to the serviceableness of professional schools, we desire to guard against a misconception to which, in England, and perhaps also in this country, our previous report gave rise. We would not wish to give up office-training, but only to supplement it. While maintaining that a school furnishes the best preparation for office work, and offers the only means of supplying the inevitable shortcomings of office experience, we believe that that experience always has been, and always must be, as we thought we had said with sufficient distinctness, a young architect's chief means of learning his business. As we said last year, "it is true, and, in the nature of things, must always remain true, that in architecture, as in the other industrial arts, a young man can obtain a practical acquaintance with the work of his profession only by daily service in the office through a term of years." And in saying this, we did not refer to the practical and business aspects of the profession alone. In a most important part of an architect's artistic culture, the designing of details and adapting them, in size and shape, to the position they are to occupy, the material in which they are to be executed, and the money they are to cost, we believe that nothing can take the place of a training, and a long-continued training, in the service of a master in this art.

That schools of architecture are likely to be as serviceable to ourselves as to our juniors, in relieving us from a thankless and unprofitable set of young men, and giving us in their place a set of young men who, though they may not know much, know well what they do know, need hardly be insisted upon in this assembly. But what we need the most is not so much draughtsmen, however serviceable, but real assistants—young men with a

culture sufficiently broad, and with enough of the knowledge and practice of design to be able to relieve us of some part of our own personal labor, to be able to take a piece of work out of our hands and carry it on for a time without momentary instruction and supervision. When the architectural schools have carried their processes far enough, and have managed to retain their students long enough, to turn out this kind of young man, they will be rendering good service indeed.

Of the five educational agencies mentioned in our last report, each has been personally visited by the members of the Committee, and each has been found actively at work contributing to the common end.

The courses of lectures organized by the New York Chapter during the session of 1870-71, were succeeded by two courses more during the past winter and spring; weekly lectures being given by Mr. R. Sturgis on the *Æsthetics* of Architecture, and by Mr. R. G. Hatfield on Constructive Architecture, while Mr. Pfeiffer lectured twice on Hospital Construction, and Mr. Bloor three times on Landscape Architecture, and once on Common Sense in Future American Architecture. Mr. L. W. Robinson, junior member of the Chapter, was also in attendance once a week, over a class in Mathematics, as preparatory to the lectures on Construction. The attendance at these lectures was about the same as during those of the previous year, when Messrs. P. B. Wight and R. G. Hatfield were the lecturers, *i. e.*, there were seldom less than half a dozen, or more than a dozen listeners.

The Polytechnic School at Philadelphia, and the Technical School at Worcester, Mass., are both strictly schools of science, and attempt only so much of professional and artistic training as a school of science can consistently and conveniently afford. It is enough if such schools furnish to the profession young men who are trained to scientific habits of thought, and who have acquired, in addition to certain positive attainments in science, enough of the elements of architectural knowledge and skill to fit them to pursue their studies either in an office or in the more special architectural schools. In each of these schools ten or twelve students are pursuing such a course.

The general scheme of the Institute of Technology in Boston is much the same. The course

of study embraces, however, four years, instead of three; the added year being devoted largely to professional studies, so that the Department of Architecture, although undertaking, nominally, the same programme, is enabled to carry its students to a somewhat more advanced point before graduation. The students, of whom there are about half a dozen pursuing the full course, attend, besides their scientific and literary exercises, successive courses of lectures upon architectural history and criticism upon the elements of design, and occupy the time they spend in the drawing-room partly with work connected with the lectures, and partly with a series of elementary problems in design.

The distinctive features of this school, however, are its Post-Graduate course, and the class of special students it has attracted. This course is more germane to a school of art than to a school of science, and is devoted mainly to the practical study of composition and design, by means of a constant succession of problems. The systematic study of building processes and materials and other office work, is also pursued. This programme has assembled a special class of from twenty to thirty students, who, passing by most of the scientific studies of the school, devote themselves mainly to the fine-art aspect of the subject, beginning with the undergraduate work, and going on as rapidly as possible with the advanced work.

The College of Architecture of the Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., organized a year ago under the supervision of one of the Honorary Fellows of the Institute, resembles, in its general features, the three schools already mentioned. But distinctly professional work is taken up at a somewhat earlier period, the students being required to make the selection of their specialty in the beginning of the course, instead of in the middle. The Post-Graduate course, also, is designed to be of a practical, rather than of a distinctively fine-art character. The students are received into the office of the Professor of Architecture, and assist him at his private practice; an arrangement eminently consistent with the system of paid labor which distinguishes all the departments of this University. A dozen or fifteen students attend Professor Babcock's lectures, of whom the chief part are special students in his department.

The distinction pointed out between the Post-Graduate courses of these two schools, obtains, to a certain extent, in their undergraduate work. At Ithaca the main effort seems to be directed towards furnishing solid information and practical training, and the students accordingly give their time mainly to the study of the best examples, copying, drawing them out, and sketching them, and thus acquiring technical skill, while they furnish their minds with the best knowledge. At Boston the main effort is given to the series of problems in original design, in which every student is allowed to take part as soon as he can draw his orders, everything else being secondary and subsidiary to this. It is true that original design is also practised at Cornell University, and it has been already stated that historical and other studies are not neglected at the Institute of Technology, and in the actual performance, the two schools, profiting by each other's experience, may come to resemble each other very nearly. But in spirit and intention, the difference pointed out avowedly exists. The difference is, indeed, in the blood—one deriving its methods and views from English experience and example, the other from French.

These various educational appliances can hardly fail to answer an immediate end in furnishing us with a somewhat better class of draughtsmen than have hitherto presented themselves, and in relieving us from much of the labor of their early training. But they will miss their best chance of usefulness, unless they can be so carried on as to impress their pupils with a sense both of the dignity and of the difficulty of the work they are undertaking. If these young men can be made to see that many years of pupilage, in schools and in offices, are needed, in the nature of things, to bring them where they wish to stand, and can be made to feel that such a thorough training is worth all it costs, and that nothing less is worth having, it will profit not only themselves and us, but the country. Such an appreciation of their calling, and such an ambition to be worthy of it, would do more than anything to temper the impatience and lightness of mind which hurries so many young men into the independent practice of their profession, and leads them, once they have set up for themselves, to give over study and self-improvement altogether. It would make it easier for us to retain young men of parts in our

service after they had begun to be useful, and it would make the next generation of architects a great improvement on their immediate predecessors.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. WARE, *Chairman*.
THOS. U. WALTER,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
N. H. HUTTON,
J. W. McLAUGHLIN.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

To the American Institute of Architects:

The Committee on Publications respectfully submit the following as their report for the year 1871-2:

The Committee was organized on the 4th of November by the election of Emlen T. Littell as permanent Chairman and Carl Pfeiffer as permanent Secretary.

The attention of your Committee was mainly given to the publication of the proceedings of the Fifth Annual Convention, 1,000 copies of which were published. One copy of the proceedings was sent to each member of the Institute, and twenty-five copies were forwarded to each Chapter for gratuitous distribution. The demand for additional copies by individual members has been considerable.

An arrangement was made with Mr. Van Nostrand, the well-known publisher of scientific works, for the sale of the publications of the Institute, which has proved to be very satisfactory. Your Committee begs leave to call especial attention to the offer of Mr. Van Nostrand to publish, from time to time, in the *Eclectic Engineering Magazine*, papers that may have been read at Chapter meetings, or abstracts of the proceedings of these meetings, if forwarded to this Committee. The Committee has also received a letter from the editor and publisher of the *Building News*, of London, England, tendering this interesting and valuable publication, gratis, to the Institute, and offering to insert in its numbers whatever this Committee may forward to it for publication.

A full set of the proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers for the year 1871 has been received, also the Annual Proceedings of the Society of Architects of Berlin and Hanover, Germany.

The Berlin Society of Architects has also forwarded to the Institute several interesting numbers of its monthly publications of designs, contributions of its individual members, and also numbers of monthly competition designs. These designs will be laid before the Convention, with the request that a movement in the same direction may be inaugurated by this Institute.

Respectfully submitted.

EMLEN T. LITTELL, *Chairman.*

A. J. BLOOR,

H. M. CONGDON,

H. HUDSON HOLLY,

CARL PFEIFFER, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK CHAPTER.

To the American Institute of Architects :

The additions to the Membership of the New York Chapter have, during the official year of 1871-2, consisted of nine members, one Practising Member and eight Juniors. On the other hand, it has lost five members by resignation, two Practising Members and three Juniors; three out of the whole having changed their residence, among them being Mr. P. B. Wight, Vice-President, who has transferred to Chicago the professional talents long recognized by his fellow-members in New York. At this time the list of membership comprises eighty-seven names, twenty-nine being those of Honorary Members, thirty-seven of Practising Members, and twenty-one of Juniors. In an Appendix to this report may be found the names of all the present members of each grade, and of the Officers and Standing Committees.

The Secretary of the Chapter was, at the end of the last session, appointed a Committee of One, to look after a photographic group of the members of the Chapter, for display on the wall of its meeting-room, and for exchange with the various Chapters. It has been found difficult to collect the members for this purpose, but the majority of them have now sat for the group, and the Secretary has requested the photographers, Messrs. Rockwood &

Co., to close the lists on the 15th of this month, shortly after which, it is hoped, the completed group will be ready for reduplication and distribution.

The Committee on Education of the Chapter resumed last winter its efforts of the previous year, looking toward the better education, alike in generalities and technics, of students in the profession. Arrangements were made for the delivery of two courses of thirty lectures each, at the Chapter Rooms. Three evenings a week were set apart for the purpose, one to the *Æsthetics of Architecture*, by Mr. Sturgis, one to *Construction*, by Mr. R. G. Hatfield, and one to miscellaneous subjects, by such Members of the Chapter as should engage to deliver them. Mr. L. W. Robinson, a Junior Member, also undertook to supervise a Class in Mathematics, in preparation for the lectures on *Construction*. With some postponements and omissions, this arrangement was carried out; the only volunteers on the miscellaneous subjects, however, being Mr. Pfeiffer, who gave two lectures on *Hospital Construction*, and Mr. Bloor, who delivered three on "*Landscape Architecture*," and one on "*Common Sense in future American Architecture*." The average attendance at the lectures was about equal to that at those given during the previous year. The supervision by the Education Committee of the Chapter of the Primary Evening Classes in architectural and ornamental drawing, at the Cooper Institute, to which they were invited by the authorities of that noble and not sufficiently appreciated popular Institution, was continued through the winter.

The Library of the Chapter has lately been enriched by Professor W. R. Ware, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Fellow of the Institute, with a collection of photographic copies of architectural examples designed by his pupils. These form a very interesting group, as examples of the first results of public tuition in the advanced elements of the art of architecture in this country. The tickets of admission to the Library, now issued, number eighty-eight, and constant demands are made by visitors for books and periodicals, chiefly of a practical and popular character, in architectural and building technics, not yet on its shelves.

The Committee on Examinations of the Chapter, to which was transferred, the previous year, by the

State Legislature, the powers to examine and report on unsafe buildings in the City of New York, theretofore vested in the Institute, have, during the year, on the information of the Superintendent of Buildings of the City of New York, surveyed and reported on the condition of many buildings said to be unsafe. The Committee have also exercised their functions as Examiners of Candidates for the office of Deputy Superintendents of Buildings, and have analyzed, by chemical and other tests, the condemned or doubtful materials employed in the new buildings they have surveyed. The results of these analyses will, doubtless, be utilized in due time, in favor of the Institute.

During the year, the Secretary has kept a register of draughtsmen desiring positions, and of architects requiring assistance. Forty-seven applications have been made by draughtsmen, many of whom have been put in the way of employment.

An attempt was made by the Chapter, early in the session, to influence the State Legislature to assist the Chapter in the formation of a Polytechnic School, which should include in its curriculum, opportunities for a thorough preparatory training in architectural theory and practice, and it was thought that the overthrow of the corrupt municipal government of New York would react on the functionaries of the State, and a fair field thus be presented for the Chapter's efforts, but the progress of events proved that the hope was a delusive one, and the Sub-Committee charged with enquiring into the probabilities in the case, reported that several of the better class members of the State Legislature had advised against any current movement in the unpromising field offered by the majority of their fellow-members. It is evident that the best course for the New York Chapter, as for all the other Chapters in the Institute, to pursue, meanwhile, is to do its part in making a good impression on the higher-toned portion of the community, and helping forward a state of things in which the legislative and executive servants of the people will find it incumbent on them to reflect the dominant feeling of their influential constituents toward the architectural practitioners, in common with professors of other liberal arts, resident among them. But to produce this good impression on the moneyed institutions and individuals, among whom architects find their patrons, it is obvious that

something more is required than the ability to meet æsthetic needs, however essential it is that that ability should coalesce with other requirements. In the last Annual Report of the Secretary of the New York Chapter to the Institute, he alluded to the destruction that had recently fallen on the great Northwestern City of the Union, through the constructional defects of the buildings destroyed, such defects being, presumably, owing to the narrow provincialisms of mechanical handicraft, and the short-sighted selfishness of commercial speculation, not being guided and tempered by the judicial and benign authority of thoroughly and broadly educated experts. But while he is writing these words, undetailed, but only too sure, information is received, that one of the oldest, and in all respects, both moral and physical, most substantial cities in the country, is being devoured by the same terrible agency which created such disaster in Chicago and in all its business relations thirteen months ago. The imperfect accounts as yet received, convey the general impression that, though no expense, however great, had been spared in creating the massive granite structures just leveled by fire in Boston, yet that all was rendered of no account by the dominancy of the Mansard type in the roof construction of the burnt district. Now, if this be so, the blame—however it should be shared by employers, for imposing the caprices of building fashion on their architectural advisers—will, undoubtedly, be laid by the public chiefly on the latter, and the moral to be educed for the New York Chapter, as for all its fellow Chapters, from these recurrent and stupendous disasters, is, that architects, either in themselves individually, or in conjunction with their assistants, should be qualified by a thoroughly rounded and not one-sided education, to take an *ex cathedra* stand in their dealings with employers, and to insist on having their own way in the buildings entrusted to them, or failing to secure their employers' concurrence, be able to hold the latter distinctly to the responsibility of whatever avoidable disaster and destruction may befall their structures.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BLOOR,

Secretary New York Chapter.

November 11th, 1872.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4th, 1872.

CARL PFEIFFER, Esq.,

Sec. American Institute of Architects :

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report the Philadelphia Chapter in a prosperous condition. During the past year the meetings have been well attended, and the membership has been increased by the addition of two professional, eleven non-professional, and two junior members.

Arrangements were made, early in the season, for the delivery of a course of illustrated lectures on the subject of our art, by the President, but, unfortunately, he was obliged to be away from the city so frequently that it had to be postponed until the present year.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of having the building laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as affecting this city, remodelled; but owing to the many difficulties they have to contend with, they have not as yet succeeded in their object.

For the purpose of rendering the Chapter more popular, and interesting the public in our art, and generally in the cause of the fine arts, it was determined upon to hold a *conversazione* at the rooms of the Chapter. This took place in June, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, it proved a perfect success, and it is proposed to continue them from year to year. Invitations to be present were extended to the members of the different chapters, and were responded to by Mr. Hatfield and Mr. Pfeiffer, of the New York Chapter. The Chapter was also placed in receipt of a fine collection of photographs by Professor Ware of Boston.

Some additions have been made to the museum and library of the Chapter during the year, among them a very beautiful collection of specimens of variegated marbles, contributed by Mr. William Struthers, one of the non-professional members, and a model of the Capitol Buildings at Washington, D. C., secured through the efforts of Mr. John McArthur, Jr., and E. Clarke, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

Several interesting papers have been read before the Chapter; among others, one by Walter Ross Billings, Esq., of Canada, on "The use of glazed tiles for external decorations," which led to a very inter-

esting and general discussion on the subject of "Terra-cotta and artificial stone for building purposes;" and also a short address by the President, on the subject of "Fire-proof construction."

Through the kindness of Mr. John McArthur, Jr., the Chapter has had the pleasure of inspecting, in a body, several new buildings lately erected by him, which has been very much valued by the members, more especially on account of the benefit likely to be derived from it by the junior members.

In the month of April last the Chapter became an incorporated body, a copy of the charter for which, together with the by-laws, as amended, are herewith enclosed.

At the annual meeting of the Chapter, held on the 14th of October, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

THOMAS U. WALTER.....*President.*

JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., } ... *Vice-Presidents.*

HENRY A. SIMS, }

FREDERICK G. THORN.....*Secretary.*

JOHN STEWART.....*Treasurer.*

PAUL BECK.....*Librarian.*

Enclosed you will also please find list of members to date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRED. G. THORN,
Secretary of Phila. Chapter.

MEMBERS OF PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, A. I. A. *Professional.*

Thomas U. Walter,	John McArthur, Jr.,
John Fraser,	Frank Furness,
George W. Hewitt,	Henry A. Sims,
William S. Andrews,	Charles M. Burns, Jr.,
George Summers,	James C. Sidney,
Stephen D. Button,	Frederick G. Thorn,
John Stewart,	Alonzo B. Jones,
Joseph M. Wilson,	Henry Pettit,
	James P. Sims.
	<i>Deceased.</i>
	Reuben W. Peterson.

Non-Professional.

R. Neilson Clark,	William Struthers,
Theodore Cuyler,	A. Sydney Biddle,
Thomas A. Gummey,	John C. Sims, Jr.,
Alexander Lesley,	John Struthers,
George C. Thomas,	Lemuel Coffin,
Frederick Brown,	James S. Gilliams,
	Henry Armitt Brown.

Juniors.

Jesse L. Ferguson,	William D. Hewitt,
Paul Beck,	Eugene Castello,
T. Roney Williamson,	George T. Pearson,
Samuel Milligan,	Allan Evans,
Joseph D. Austin,	Willis G. Hale,
Frederick W. Mobray,	A. Penross Benner.

Deceased.

Alexander Ferguson.

Honorary Member.

Henry C. Gibson.

[The Report of the Chicago Chapter did not arrive during the Convention, but has since been received, as follows:]

REPORT OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER.

CARL PFEIFFER, Esq.,

Sec. of the American Institute of Architects :

SIR:—The records of the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A., together with the charter and all documents and papers, were destroyed by fire, October, 9th, 1871.

The first meeting of the Chapter was held January 11th, 1872.

The names of the members, at the time of the fire, were as follows, viz :

W. W. Boyington,	A. H. Piquenard,
Sanford E. Loring,	W. H. Drake,
	J. C. Cochrane.

The officers were—

W. W. BOYINGTON.....	<i>President.</i>
J. C. COCHRANE.....	<i>Vice-President.</i>
W. H. DRAKE.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
SANFORD E. LORING.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>

At the Annual Meeting, October 17th, 1872, the officers elected for the ensuing year, were—

W. W. BOYINGTON.....	<i>President.</i>
J. C. COCHRANE.....	<i>Vice-President.</i>
C. C. MILLER.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
P. B. WIGHT.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>

Executive Committee.

JAMES R. WILLET,	W. L. B. JENNEY.
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Committee on Admissions.

W. H. DRAKE,	C. P. THOMAS,
SANFORD E. LORING,	J. C. COCHRANE.

During the year additional members have been elected to the Chapter, making the full list of members as follows, viz.:

W. W. Boyington,	P. B. Wight,
J. C. Cochrane,	Asher Carter,
Sanford E. Loring,	James R. Willett,
A. H. Piquenard,	H. G. Howe,
W. W. Drake,	W. L. B. Jenney,
C. C. Miller,	C. P. Thomas.

Several new applications of practising architects in this city have been handed in, and more than ordinary interest seems to be taken by the members to make the organization, as a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, one of the best.

This Chapter hereby acknowledges the receipt of documents and new charter from the American Institute of Architects.

The new by-laws of the Chicago Chapter were adopted February 8th, 1872.

At a meeting held January 25th, 1872, a committee was appointed to make suggestions to the City Council in regard to the new fire ordinance. The Committee suggested certain changes in the new fire ordinance, and their report was placed on the records of this Chapter. At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held January 29th, 1872, the communication from this Chapter was accepted and placed on file, and the suggestions made by the Committee published.

The regular meeting, held February 15th, 1872, was occupied entirely by discussions on "The character of foundations required in Chicago," building stone, &c.

At the annual meeting, October 17th, 1872, the President, W. W. Boyington, Esq., delivered an interesting and important address to the Chapter, about one year from the date of the great fire, showing the great amount of work done in rebuilding the city, and the immense amount of labor performed by the architects in so short a time, as it had no parallel in the history of the world; and the great opportunity offered for improvement, not only in the construction of buildings, but in design, by observing the ways of others as well as our own. The large amount of building on hand by some firms in the city, and the superiority of designs and details produced in so short a time, show we have architects of mature judgment and taste among

us, and as many of these gentlemen do not belong to our Chapter, that we should put forward every encouragement for them to join us. Also that free intercourse and consultation among architects would prove of great advantage to all concerned, and that at an early day we should establish a library and reading-room, which should be free to the members of the Chapter, their draughtsmen and apprentices.

Photographs of the members of the Cincinnati Chapter were duly received, and photographs of the members of the Chicago Chapter were taken, to be sent in return, as requested.

A vote of thanks from this Chapter was tendered Professor Ware, upon the receipt of photographs of designs by pupils in the School of Technology in Boston.

The Chicago delegation to the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects at Cincinnati were authorized to invite the members present to visit the city of Chicago after the Convention adjourns, and view the work of rebuilding.

The members of the Chicago Chapter are exceedingly desirous of having the Seventh Annual Convention of the A. I. A. held in this city, next year. The city will be well built up by that time, and we trust it will be a desirable place to hold the Convention, and that we can show the members of the Convention many subjects of architectural interest.

We cannot but appreciate the benefit the Chicago Chapter will derive from so important a meeting.

Respectfully,

C. C. MILLER,

Sec. Chicago Chapter A. I. A.

CHICAGO, November 12th, 1872.

REPORT OF THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1872.

MR. CARL PFEIFFER,

Sec. American Institute of Architects :

DEAR SIR,—During the past year the Cincinnati Chapter has held twenty meetings, with the following attendance of the several members, viz.: Anderson, 15; Bate, 8; Bevis, 11; Hannaford, 3; McLaughlin, 15; Nash, 13; Rogers, 12; Stewart, 0; Tinsley, 6; Walter, 0; Wilson, 14.

At a meeting held February 25th, the resignation of Mr. Wm. Tinsley, as President and member of the Chapter, was received and accepted.

At the same meeting Mr. S. Hannaford was elected to fill the vacancy, but on notification of his election declined to serve, and at a meeting held April 2d, tendered his resignation as President, which was received and accepted.

Mr. A. C. Nash has presided at all subsequent meetings.

Our membership has been still further reduced by the resignations of Mr. Wm. Stewart and Mr. William Walter.

The library has been supplied with the current architectural literature of the day, to which has been added the entire series of sessional papers read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, reports, and other documents of interest to the profession.

The Schedule of Terms regulating competition, as adopted by the American Institute of Architects, has been extensively circulated throughout the West, with marked beneficial effect.

The combined expense of Institute and Chapter membership has been found an obstacle to the extension of the membership of the Institute in the West, and the formation of additional Chapters.

At the Annual Meeting of the Cincinnati Chapter, held October 1st, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

JAS. K. WILSON.....*President.*
S. W. ROGERS.....*Vice-President.*
JAS. W. McLAUGHLIN.....*Treasurer.*
.....*Secretary.*

Respectfully submitted,

E. ANDERSON,

Sec. pro tem.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON CHAPTER.

BOSTON, 5th Nov., 1872.

TO CARL PFEIFFER, Esq.,

Sec. of the American Ins. of Architects :

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned has the honor to submit his Annual Report, as Secretary of the Boston Chapter,

The meetings of the Society have continued to be held on the first Friday of each month (with an intermission of four months in summer), for the first half of the year, in the Architectural Rooms of the Institute of Technology, and since the first of April in the Society's own room, at No. 9 Pemberton Square.

This change of place was made after much deliberation, in the hope that the meetings, which had formerly been called in the evening, might be more fully attended if called in the day-time, and in a place more easily accessible to the members. The later meetings have, therefore, been called at three o'clock in the afternoon. The result has not, thus far, justified our hopes. The room is not frequented, although very near to the places of business of most of the members, and provided with most of the architectural periodicals of the best repute. The meetings have not been more fully attended, and in one or two instances have failed of a quorum.

The question has been earnestly considered among us, if there is any practicable way of stimulating the languid interest of the members of the profession in these meetings, and thus of securing a more respectable attendance. The Secretary would be greatly obliged to any member of the Institute who might offer any suggestions on this most important point—and having reason to suspect that the state of things alluded to is not without a parallel among the other Chapters, he would venture to suggest that this topic might, if the time allotted to discussion should allow, be considered at one or other of the meetings of the Convention.

The list of members remains the same as last year, with addition of the name of Mr. J. V. Taylor. The list is herewith enclosed.

I remain, with great respect,

Yours very truly,

CHAS. A. CUMMINGS,
Secretary.

Fellows (Practicing Members).

N. J. Bradlee,	18 Pemberton Square.
J. E. Billings,	} 33 School Street.
Hammatt Billings,	
Chas. Brigham,	7 Pemberton Square.
Edward C. Cabot,	2 Pemberton Square.

4

George R. Clarke,
Theo. R. Colburn,
C. A. Cummings,
Ben. F. Dwight,
Morris Dorr,
Alex. R. Esley,
H. Floyd Faulkner,
Charles Follen,
H. W. Hartwell,
Ed. D. Harris,
F. L. Lee,
James V. Taylor,
W. P. P. Longfellow,
A. C. Martin,
Fred. H. Moore,
Chas. E. Parker,
W. G. Preston,
J. H. Rand,
Calvin Ryder,
W. T. Sear,
S. J. F. Thayer,
A. E. Swazey,
John H. Sturgis,
Henry Van Brunt,
Wm. R. Ware,
S. S. Woodcock,
Louis Weisbein.

Studio Building.
Studio Building.
9 Pemberton Square.
Tremont Street.
Studio Building.
2 Change Avenue.
Studio Building.

29 Pemberton Square.
41 Tremont Street.

81 Washington.

Pemberton Square.
Niles Block.
8 Congress Square.
15 Devonshire Street.

41 Tremont Street.
9 Pemberton Square.
39 Court Street.
29 Pemberton Square.
7 Pemberton Square.
2 Pemberton Square.
2 Pemberton Square.

Associates (Junior Members).

B. H. Brooks,	15 Pemberton Square.
John A. Fox,	10 Devonshire Street.
L. S. Ipsen,	} 29 Pemberton Square.
R. P. Wait,	

REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1st, 1872.

Mr. CARL PFEIFFER,

Sec. American Institute of Architects :

SIR,—In accordance with By-Laws of the Institute, I have the honor to submit my report of proceedings, &c., of "Baltimore Chapter, A. I. A.," for the year ending October 14th, 1872.

Since date of last report, the Chapter have secured and fitted up rooms in the building of the "Maryland Academy of Art," where our books, pictures, &c., under the care of a janitor, are open to public inspection at all times.

During last winter, the Chapter joined with the "Academy of Art," in a public exhibition of works of members, which was very well attended by the public, and served to advance the interests of our profession.

The usual semi-monthly meetings have been regularly held and moderately attended.

No accessions have been made to our membership during the year. Two (2) associates have been dropped for non-payment of dues.

All the expenses of the Chapter, thus far, have been met, with a small balance in the Treasury.

The members of the Chapter, on the 14th of October, were as follows:

E. F. BALDWIN.....	Associate A. I. A.
HY. BRAUNS.....	" "
C. L. CARSON.....	" "
C. E. CASSELL.....	" "
THOS. DIXON.....	Fellow A. I. A.
G. A. FREDERICK.....	Associate A. I. A.
J. C. GOTT.....	" "
N. H. HUTTON.....	Fellow A. I. A.
E. G. LIND.....	" "
JOHN MURDOCK.....	" "
J. R. NEIRNSEE.....	" "
J. C. NEILSON.....	" "
B. PRICE.....	Associate A. I. A.
J. C. WRENSHALL.....	" "
NORVAL WALL.....	Junior.
B. B. OWENS.....	"

And the following non-professional or "Engineer" members, who are associated in the management of our local affairs, but have no connection with the Institute.

Chas. Latrobe.....	Civil Engineer.
Fredk. Smith.....	" "
Hy. Tyson.....	" "
C. P. Manning.....	" "
R. K. Martin.....	" "
Jas. L. Randolph.....	" "
P. P. Dandridge.....	" "
W. R. Hutton.....	" "

And as Honorary Members.

Geo. S. Brown,	W. H. Graham,
Wm. Minifie,	Ex-Architect,

At the Annual Meeting held October 28th, the following members were elected officers of the Chapter for one year:

N. H. HUTTON.....	President.
J. R. NEIRNSEE.....	1st Vice-President.
.....	2d " "
JNO. MURDOCK.....	Sec. and Treas.

Messrs. CASSELL & GOTT, Associates A. I. A., and Mr. R. K. MARTIN, Non-Professional Member, members of Executive Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

N. H. HUTTON,

Sec. & Treas. for year ending Oct. 14th, 1872.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the American Institute of Architects:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the past twelve months, being the second year during which I have had the care of the foreign relations of this Institute:

During the year I have experienced great courtesy and good will from those of our brethern in Europe with whom I have had occasion to communicate.

I have endeavored to follow up the course I commenced last year, of placing this Institute in communication with the leading foreign Art Societies, and establishing relations of correspondence and friendly feeling with them. Since my report of last year, the societies addressed have been:

The Academy of the Fine Arts at Stockholm.

The Royal Academy of Denmark at Copenhagen.

The Society for the Propagation of Architecture in the Netherlands at Amsterdam.

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Belgium, at Brussels.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Geneva.

The Society of Fine Arts at Athens.

These letters were written in June last. In them I briefly described this Institute, its mode of organization, its objects and its aims; seeking to establish with all a friendly feeling, and asking from each the ordinary exchange of publications.

At this time I can report replies to but two of these letters,

MM. Leliman and Nachenius, the President and Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of Architecture in the Netherlands, under date of August 28, inform me that my letter had been laid before the Council of that Society, and that the Council had been instructed to reply—that copies of so many of the publications of the Society as were in print would be sent to us through the agency of the Smithsonian Institute, and that the Society would be happy to receive copies of our own publications in return. The letter goes on to state, that the Society was founded in 1842, and its seat is in Amsterdam, where the members of the Council must reside. It has twelve hundred members on its roll, who live in the different provinces and towns of the country. In forty-five of the largest towns, the Society has its correspondent, and in seven towns it has branch societies, having the same object in view as the mother Society, and aiding in the attainment of that object. The annual income of the Society is from 13,000 to 15,000 florins (between 5,000 and 6,000 dollars); and it receives no subsidy from the government, while it enjoys entire liberty in its action. The membership is divided into three classes—first, Architects; second, Master-Workmen and Apprentices; third, those persons who, loving the arts, wish to support and protect them. At sixteen years of age an applicant may be admitted to membership upon the nomination of a member. The annual payment of each member is five florins. The Society holds two general meetings in the year—one at Amsterdam, and one at some other city of a department chosen by lot; and at these meetings professional questions are discussed; some of the discussions being afterwards published. Every year three programmes, embracing different questions, are put in competition. The first is open to all architects, the two others to members of the Society only. This year there is an extra competition for a design for a Bourse or Stock Exchange. These programmes will be sent to us with the other publications. The Society publishes regularly an illustrated journal of Architecture. Eighteen volumes have already appeared, and the nineteenth and twentieth were in press at the date of writing. Each volume contains about twenty-five plates. Every year the Society publishes a volume of this journal, as well as a volume containing the engraved plates of the successful

designs in the competitions, and a third volume, a monograph of some old and remarkable building, the plates being prepared from sketches and measurements made on the spot. Besides these, other publications are issued, such as accounts of the meetings of the Society, etc. Everything which the Society publishes is furnished to the members at a nominal price, or at about one-half of what is charged to the public.

The letter which I addressed to the Academy of Fine Arts at Geneva, fell into the hands of M. Adolphe Gautier, Engineer, Secretary of the Society of Arts and Vice-President of the Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects. He replies to me, under date of the 25th of July, that the Academy of Fine Arts had ceased to exist; and goes on to inform me of the two societies with which he is connected.

The Society of Arts is nearly a century old. It is composed of members of three classes—Fine Arts, Agriculture and Manufactures. Each class holds monthly meetings during the colder months, and the class on Agriculture during the whole year. Each class has its officers, as well as the general officers of the Society. M. Gautier assumes we would naturally assimilate with the class of Fine Arts, but adds that Architecture does not play an important part in it. He informs me that, formerly, the Society of Arts had the direction of the Museum of Painting, the School of Design, the School of Horlogerie and the School of Manufactures; but that now the municipality directs these institutions, although they were founded, in a great measure, by the Society. At present the Society is rather a kind of academy, occupying itself with meetings for technical discussion, etc. After the fall of the conservative liberal government of Geneva, the new government of M. Zazy endeavored to break up the Society of Arts, for some unexplained reason, by creating, under the auspices of the State, a National Institute of Geneva. But this attempt only gave a new lustre and a new popularity to the old Society, and the National Institute has not succeeded in overthrowing it.

The Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects was founded in 1837. M. Gautier thinks that it would be the one most fitting to enter into correspondence with us. He had made known my letter to the Cen-

tral Committee and been charged to reply to it. He informs me that it holds its general meetings every two years in different towns and cities of Switzerland, where, besides the ordinary transaction of business, reading of papers, etc., the members visit and examine noteworthy structures in the locality. This Society has never before entered into relations with foreign bodies, and it seems to him appropriate that our Institute should be the first, since, in many respects, its organization resembles our own. The next general meeting is to be held at Bienne, a small town in the Canton of Berne, where great works are in progress to lower the level of three lakes, Neuchâtel, Morat and Bienne, and to drain extensive marshes near them. This meeting, therefore, will prove more interesting to the engineer than to the architect. The organization of this Society is somewhat peculiar. Its affairs are directed by a Committee or Council resident at the place where the next meeting is to be held, so that the members of the Council and the other officers are changed every two years. In 1867 they were chosen from Interlachen or Thun; in 1869 from Geneva; in 1871 from Bienne, where the present President, M. Bridel, resides. The Association of Architects and Engineers of Hanover, to which I made overtures last year, has since responded in a very friendly letter, dated September, 1871, but not mailed, for some cause, until January last. I have also received two packages of publications from this Association.

From the Institute of Portuguese Architects I have received a package containing several numbers of a History of Portuguese Architecture, now in course of publication by that body, and which was promised in a letter received last year from the Chevalier da Silva, President. This history is illustrated by lithographic plates, one of which, the ground-plan of the building of the Inquisition in Lisbon, being the house of the Inquisitor-General, is well worthy examination from the ingenuity of its arrangement.

From the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland I have received a bound volume of papers read at its meetings; the volume covering several years. As before stated, however, I have received no written response from this body during the two years I have had charge of the Foreign Secretaryship.

From the Central Society of the Architects of

France I have received a letter signed by M. Charles Lucas, the Editing Secretary, evincing fraternal feelings towards us. It was to him that I had referred our proceedings at Boston, together with two letters which I had written last year for a digest and report, and he sends me in reply a copy of the report which he had read before the Society. It gives a *resumé* of Mr. Upjohn's annual address, of the reports of the Chapters, of the Committee on Professional Practice, Mr. Sturgis' paper on Terra Cotta, and Mr. Wight's address on the Chicago Fire—the two latter being especially recommended as containing valuable hints applicable to Paris in connection with the troubles it has passed through. M. Lucas quotes in full our resolutions to the memory of M. Duban. I have also received other numbers of the Bi-monthly Bulletin of the Society.

From the Berlin Union of Architects we have received the printed proceedings for 1871, and also the *Monats-Konkurrenzen* (Berlin, 1869, im Selbstverlage des Architekten-Vereins), and the *Entwürfe des Architekten-Vereins zu Berlin* (Neue Folge, 1871, im Selbstverlage des Architekten-Vereins). Early in our official year, my colleague in New York, Mr. Pfeiffer, handed to me a note he had received from Messrs. Swann & Co., an English firm of engineers and architects in Moscow, Russia, wherein they asked for information touching our organization, and offered to make us and our proceedings known to our Russian brethren generally. Mr. Pfeiffer caused copies of our publications to be sent to the firm and I replied to the letter. In response I received a letter of some length from one of the firm, Mr. James Vincent Russell Swann, under date May 7-19, 1872, wherein he gives me a very interesting account of the peculiarities of architectural practice in Russia. He says:—

"The Imperial Society of Architects is a body of
"men chosen by the Imperial Commissioners to
"represent the government in the matter of architecture and all its applications. Persons desiring
"to practice architecture in Russia, must first
"become members of this Society, by examination,
"when they receive the license—but by the law no
"architect can, upon his own responsibility, erect
"any building until his drawings for it have been
"examined and revised by a committee of the
"Society. When the plans are approved, the work
"can be commenced. In Russia the laws are very

"severe, in fact too much so, and a great many of the buildings erected in Great Britain and in other parts of Europe, would not be allowed in Russia, owing to a non-conformity with Imperial rules. Of works executed in America, I am not in a position to speak, but I am sure that here an American architect would die of atrophy. I have now become accustomed to see my best designs completely spoiled, so as to make them conform to Imperial and local requirements. The architects in Russia have no society or institute, wherein they meet in friendly converse, and indeed are far from being friendly, one with another. Many endeavors have been made to establish such a society, but though I have had many intimations, and have met with many members of the Imperial Academy who desired it, yet up to the present time all attempts towards such an organization have proved fruitless, owing in a great measure to a want of sympathy between the promoters and the proposed members. The fact of the architect here having received the diploma with the Imperial Commissioners' seal, is deemed sufficient, and it would be folly, almost, to make a proposition that the interests of the profession would be enhanced by the combination of its members, and to form rules for the guidance of them in their works at a fixed rate of charge of, say 5 per cent., 7 per cent. or 10 per cent., as is the case in your Institute. In all former attempts to associate the Russian architects, any hints as to the proposed society laying down fixed rates of charge have been very carefully kept in the background. I do not for a moment suspect that dishonesty has any place in the Russian architect's heart, but still there are many minor transactions, which here are acknowledged as professional, which I am sure would meet with certain discountenance from any member of the American Institute of Architects, or of the Royal Institute of British Architects." Within a few days I have received information from a private source, that since the date of Mr. Swann's letter, an "Association of Architects" has been successfully established in St. Petersburg.

With the view of placing this Institute in communication with the principal Art Institute of Russia, the Imperial Academy, I addressed a letter last year to M. Dolotoff of St. Petersburg, where he

conducts an architectural serial. I have received no reply, and I have reason to believe that my letter never reached him. With the same view, I this year addressed a letter to M. Grimm, one of the professors in the Academy and the Architect to the Emperor. I have received no reply to this letter thus far.

Early in the year, application was made to me by one of our members, Mr. Charles M. Burns, of Philadelphia, for a general letter of introduction, to be used by him, should he require it, in travelling in Europe. I saw no objection to complying with the request, but as it was establishing a precedent, before giving the letter I consulted with the two other members of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Mr. Pfeiffer and Mr. Hunt, and they agreeing with me, I gave Mr. Burns the letter he desired, in three languages—English, French and German.

In March last, several honorary members were added to our list. These gentlemen were M. Henri Taine, of Paris; Mr. James Ferguson, of London; Herr Gottgetreu, of Munich; Herr Böckmann, of Berlin; Herr Semper, of Dresden, and Signor Kaftangioglou, of Athens. Shortly after the ballots were opened, I addressed notes to these gentlemen, notifying them of their election.

M. Taine replied from Chatenay par Antony, near Paris, under date of April 12, asking me to make known to you his gratitude for so great and so unexpected an honor. He adds, that he is constantly engaged in the study of sculpture and painting, but that his technical knowledge of architecture is very limited, and that it is solely to our kind indulgence that he owes the favor of admission to membership in this Institute.

Mr. Ferguson writes from London, on the 13th May, apologizing for his delay in replying, which was occasioned by his having been absent on the continent. He desires me to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon him.

Herr Gottgetreu replies from Munich, on the 20th May, that he feels himself much honored by being chosen one of our members; that he intends very soon to give a proof of how much he will endeavor to enter into communication with us and be an active rather than an honorary member. He bids me convey his heartfelt salutation, with the

wish that this Institute may bear golden fruit—which God grant.

Herr Böckman writes from Berlin on the 18th of May, after a return from the south of Europe, whither he had gone for his health. His election as one of our honorary members had afforded him the greatest pleasure. He would soon send me a number of photographs of works which had been carried out by himself, in conjunction with his partner, Herr Ende. These have since been received, and I have much pleasure in laying them before you.

Signor Kaftangioglou writes from Paris on the 18th September, expressing his warm thanks for the honorable position he is placed in, and adds, that free America, where Art will soon receive its crown of glory, has desired to testify, by his nomination, its sympathy for his country, Greece, the ancient cradle of the arts, as America is the cradle of modern liberty.

Herr Semper has not yet replied to my note.

M. César Daly writes to me from Paris on the 27th May, advising me of having sent to this Institute works of his, alluded to in my report of last year. He adds, that our country is to-day at the head of the civilization of the world; and he sincerely wishes, for the interest of human progress, that it may soon place itself at the head of Art also. We can put to profit all the ancient traditions of old Europe, but are not, as the European architects of the present day, confined by routine and curbed by the slavery of prejudice. He admires our mode of organization, and thinks that it rests on principles superior to those which govern similar institutions in Europe. It will afford him pleasure to give such publicity as we may desire to our proceedings through the medium of his *Revue Generale de l'Architecture*.

HENRY A. SIMS,

Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, November, 1872.

Nominating Committee.

On motion, the CHAIRMAN appointed a Committee for the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Messrs. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, O.; Ireland, of Cleveland, O.; Cochrane, of Chicago, Ill.; Bloor, of New York, N. Y.; Sims, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Ware, of Boston, Mass.; Hutton, of Baltimore, Md.

Invitations.

The CHAIRMAN announced that he had received invitations from the Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati Hospital, and Public Library, for the members of the Convention to visit those institutions.

Mr. BLOOR moved that the invitations be accepted and a vote of thanks be returned for the courtesy.

Carried.

Suggestion to the Press.

Mr. PFEIFFER said, that as the Chairman had spoken in his address of some of the shortcomings of architects, he would move that representatives of the press who would be likely to publish abstracts of the address should be reminded that these shortcomings arise not so much from the ignorance of architects as from ignorance of the public in regard to architecture and the duties and requirements of architects. The public seem to think that architects must be able to produce designs for buildings at a moment's notice, and that eight or ten days, at farthest, is abundant time, even when works that are estimated at perhaps half a million dollars' cost are concerned, and that to ask another week's time for full estimates and plans of all the details is surely the limit of reasonable delay.

Carried.

Adjourned to meet the same evening at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock, the CHAIRMAN called the meeting to order.

Mr. COCHRANE, of the Auditing Committee, reported that the accounts of the Treasurer had been examined and found correct.

The report was accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The CHAIRMAN called for the report of the Committee on Nominations.

The SECRETARY informed the meeting that the President, Mr. Upjohn, had tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, and that he had already made this statement to the Nominating Committee.

Mr. SIMS:—I move that the resignation be not accepted. Mr. Upjohn has stood at the head of the organization for many years, and is devoted to its welfare, heart and soul.

The CHAIRMAN:—I think there can be no question at all about the propriety of retaining Mr. Upjohn as President of the Institute. We are very much honored in having him as our President, and so long as he lives, I hope no one will be permitted to take his place.

The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, then reported the following ticket:

President.

RICHARD UPJOHN, New York.

Board of Trustees.

HENRY DUDLEY, New York.

A. J. BLOOR, “

R. M. HUNT, “

C. C. HAIGHT, “

Treasurer.

R. G. HATFIELD, New York.

Secretary.

CARL PFEIFFER, New York.

Secretary Foreign Correspondence.

HENRY A. SIMS, Philadelphia.

Committee on Education.

PROF. WARE, Boston.

DR. WALTER, Philadelphia.

MR. HUTTON, Baltimore.

“ NASH, Cincinnati.

“ WIGHT, Chicago.

Committee on Publication.

MR. LITTELL, New York.

“ BLOOR, “

“ HOLLY, “

“ PFEIFFER, “

“ GAMBRILL, “

The CHAIRMAN appointed as tellers, Messrs. Hutton and Ireland.

After balloting, the Chairman announced the election of the ticket as presented.

On the call of the CHAIR, Mr. Wilson read the following:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.

To the American Institute of Architects:

The Committee appointed at the Philadelphia Convention, two years ago, “to compile a pamphlet defining the exact duties and responsibilities of Architects, their duties to each other, to their clients, and to the various parties under their control, and giving definitions and explanations of the Schedule of Charges, and any additions to them that may be thought necessary,” presented a preliminary report to the Convention at Boston last year, detailing the progress they had made. In that report they stated that measures had been taken to obtain information

as to the customs and opinions prevailing in different parts of the Union upon these matters, and they put certain special questions to the Convention, for their information and instruction, two of which—one relating to competitions, and one relating to superintendence of work—were discussed at length, as may be seen in the printed minutes of the proceedings.

They also stated that they proposed to give their pamphlet, when it should be ready, the form of three separate papers or professional tracts, treating respectively of the relations of architects—to each other; to their clients; and to their mechanics and the general public.

During the year which has elapsed since this report was made, the Committee have made less progress in their work than they hoped at that time would be the case. The intricacy and difficulty of the subject have made them unwilling to push on to conclusions, until materials for a sound judgment could be collected and carefully digested; and their own personal occupations have prevented their prosecuting this preliminary work as they could have wished. By another year, they hope to have made greater progress towards the conclusion of their labors.

Meanwhile, the delay is not altogether to be regretted, since both here and abroad these subjects are every day coming more and more under discussion. We may hope next year to get much more satisfactory results than would last year have been possible.

In the prosecution of their task, the Committee propose, simultaneously with the publication of the proceedings of this Convention, to address to the several Chapters a series of questions, with a view of ascertaining what are the real usages and opinions of the profession in regard to various matters of professional practice. By so doing they hope to obtain a body of information which will afford a basis for safe and sound conclusions. They believe, also, that such inquiries may incidentally be of service in stimulating a more lively interest in the work of the several Chapters than desultory debates are likely to arouse. If such questions can be discussed simultaneously in different places, and the result of these discussions furnished to the Committee, it can hardly fail to result that such useful customs as already prevail shall be thereby more firmly established, while proposed improve-

ments will receive thorough discussion, and, if approved, an emphatic endorsement. The Committee would be glad to have the opinion of the convention upon the practicability and expediency of this scheme.

The first question they would propose to ask relates to the subject of fees for professional work. It regards the practical working of the schedule of professional charges to which the Institute has given its approval. The question is this: Has it been found practicable for the younger and more inexperienced members of the profession to be paid upon the same schedule of fees as their elders; for the comparatively uneducated to receive the same commissions as the more highly trained; the unsuccessful to receive the same as the prosperous?

It seems to the Committee that this is the point on which the whole question of professional charges turns, and that it is of the first importance, not only to the profession, but also to the Institute, that it should have frank and full investigation.

They desire to add only one other word, but a word that seems necessary in order to correct a misconception, which already exists, in regard to the position the Institute assumes in these matters. We conceive that any statements this Institute may make in reference to the prevailing usages of the profession, are simply declaratory, serving only to set forth the best precedents as they now exist. They are not intended to have any other authority, and cannot make those precedents any more binding, either upon the members of the Institute or upon the profession at large, or upon the Courts of law, than they were before the declaration was made. They tend only to make those precedents more easy to ascertain. Again, so far as relates to improvements which it may seem desirable to establish, any action the Institute may take will be simply advisory, addressed to the good sense and professional spirit of the individual practitioner. It is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, in any sense legislative or coercive. The only point which the Institute insists upon, in regard to the professional conduct of its members, is that they shall not receive compensation except from their clients, and this is a part of the constitution. It is not competent for conventions, as it seems to us, by resolution or otherwise, to increase or diminish these obligations. In fact, as

has recently been said upon a somewhat similar occasion, the Institute "has, and claims to have, no authority over the conduct or the minds of its members; its only power is that of inspiration. If it has not the power of inspiration, it is nothing."

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY DUDLEY,
RICHARD M. HUNT,
JOHN MCARTHUR,
WILLIAM R. WARE,
JAMES K. WILSON.

The Report was accepted.

The SECRETARY reported progress on the part of the Board of Trustees, as a Special Committee, on a form of contract for the use of the profession generally.

The Chair announced that the discussion of the reports that had been presented was in order.

DISCUSSION OF REPORTS.

Discussion on the Report of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. SIMS:—The Report of the Board of Trustees contains an allusion to the correspondence that took place between Swann & Co. and the Secretary of the Institute, and I suggest that the clause be transferred to the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Mr. WARE:—I second the motion; with the amendment that the matter be referred to the two Secretaries for adjustment, as indicated.

Carried.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The SECRETARY:—I would call attention to the clause of the Report which refers to inaugurating the publication of designs similar to the efforts made in this direction by the European Societies, of which you see specimens on the tables here. They not only contribute designs every month, for

publication, but produce them for competition among themselves.

Mr. SIMS:—I am decidedly in favor of the proposition, and will offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient that a periodical be issued at stated intervals by this Institute, or under its entire control, which shall exhibit the more meritorious architectural works executed or projected on this continent; setting forth the same by plates in photo-lithography, lithography or photography, or other manner as may be most expedient, showing not only the exterior of each, but the interior and the mode of construction. That the said publication be conducted by, or under the entire control of, a National Committee of five, to be appointed by the Board of Trustees; and it is suggested to the Board, that the said committee be so composed, that no personal ends be allowed to influence it in the selection of subjects for illustration, but that only the best architectural art of the Continent be allowed in the pages of the said publication.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—I second the motion; and I think that, to accomplish the object, it would be well to appoint a committee to attend to the matter, to issue a prospectus of the proposed publication, and collect subscriptions from architects and others.

Mr. COCHRANE:—I move that the resolution be referred to a committee of three, to report to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed, as the committee, Messrs. Sims, Cochrane, and Pfeiffer.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—I would call the attention of the Convention to the fact, that the publisher and editor of the *Building News* has tendered to the various Chapters and Members of the Institute, the use of his columns, in which to present any matters of interest to the profession.

Mr. SIMS:—I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Editor of the *Building News* for the invitation thus freely tendered.

Carried.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

Mr. SIMS:—In this report mention is made of the *conversazione* of the Philadelphia Chapter. I think such gatherings of members of the profession should be encouraged. I think that Members of the Institute, especially, do not meet together often enough to establish friendly intercourse. Those living in neighboring cities ought to follow the example of the Philadelphia Chapter, and have two or three such meetings during the winter.

Mr. BLOOR:—I move a vote of thanks to the Philadelphia Chapter, for the example they have set us, and for their invitation to attend their *conversazione*.

Mr. SIMS:—I really think that they have been attended with the most happy results.

Mr. PFELFFER:—While at this *conversazione*, I was impressed with the idea that such receptions offer, not only occasions for exhibiting exterior architectural designs, but that they afford, also, excellent opportunities for educating the public to some reasonable appreciation of the duties and labors of the architect. Examples of plans and working-drawings, with forms of estimates, &c., may be exhibited, and form the subjects of conversation. Most persons think, that when a view of the elevation of a building is completed, the architect's work is finished. I think if people had an opportunity of seeing our work in detail, they would form more sensible views as to the extent of our labors, and be more willing to compensate us accordingly.

The vote of thanks moved by Mr. BLOOR was then put, and carried.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER.

Mr. COCHRANE:—I would like to have the Secretary of the Cincinnati Chapter give us a detailed account of their School of Instruction, describing what kind of education they give these young men.

Mr. ANDERSON:—I presume that Mr. Cochrane alludes to the instruction we mean by the phrase "Lending a helping hand." The system was established, and carried out winter before last, more

than it has been this winter. It was simple in its plan, but quite beneficial in its results. The fact that the Senior members of the Chapter are all residents of the suburbs now, has since made it impossible to hold meetings in the evening, and accordingly they have been held in the afternoons. On the other hand, the Juniors reside in the city, and the evenings are most convenient for them. The object of the School has been to develop, if possible, an increased interest on the part of Junior members, in obtaining greater proficiency in their studies and duties; to bring them together socially, and give them, on each occasion, a few additional items of information which they did not before possess. The method consisted in giving the Juniors the privilege of forming, within themselves, an organization sufficient to conduct the routine of business. At these meetings the Juniors select from the Senior members of the Chapter some one to meet with them on a certain evening. Generally, the subject to be discussed is known to the Juniors, so that they have an opportunity of thinking up items, or questions to propound. The meetings are conducted in a social way; there is nothing like a set or studied lecture. Those who meet with the Juniors, meet with them as equals. Subjects are taken up and explained, and the Junior members ask such questions as suggest themselves. The Juniors became intensely interested; they were very desirous of adding to their information in every direction; and the number of questions propounded was very apt to draw from the Senior member before them pretty much all the information he had to give them. The result was highly beneficial to all who participated in these meetings.

I wish to do the Juniors the justice to say that the extent to which they investigated the subjects brought before them, was very creditable to them. To illustrate, I will state that, one evening, I took as the subject for instruction, roofing. A great many questions were asked me before I got through, and the Juniors became so interested, that they got up among themselves a series of designs, in competition with each other. They selected subjects, and brought in their designs, to compare notes. The next subject I attempted to explain, was the erection of Church spires—works of a difficult character. Their designs, in illustration of the subject, were village churches, and they ena-

bled me, by a cursory examination, to propound some questions to them, and turn their attention to what, in my experience, I had found to be of considerable importance. I found many features in the designs that would be difficult of execution. In some, I found blocks of stone which, when the building was constructed, would vary from four to six tons, to be located in positions that would have been simply impossible.

The competition these young men had among themselves, was highly beneficial. It created in them a desire to improve, and obtain more thorough knowledge. I think that the system, if well carried out, would prove of great advantage to any class of young men engaged in the profession. I should like to hear from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Nash, as to their experience.

Mr. WILSON asked to be excused from making any remarks.

Mr. NASH:—I don't happen to live in the city, and it has been inconvenient for me to meet the Juniors at those meetings. I have known, through Mr. Anderson and through the Junior members, that these meetings were held, and that they have resulted in good to the young men. I have seen their work in my own office. They have taken a more lively interest in their work. Many times I have known them to scour the suburbs for many miles, examining buildings in process of erection or completed, to familiarize themselves with difficult points of construction. I think that these Junior Chapters, with a little attention from the Seniors, would result in great good, not only to the students themselves, but to those taking part in giving them instruction.

The CHAIRMAN:—Do you think it worth while to recommend to the various Chapters the adoption of this plan of organizing Junior Chapters?

Mr. COCHRANE:—I do, and I therefore make the motion, that this convention recommend the organization of Junior Chapters wherever there are young men enough engaged in the profession of architecture to form such an organization.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. ANDERSON:—I would ask Mr. Ireland if he does not know of such organizations being made elsewhere?

Mr. IRELAND:—I do, but the effort resulted in an ignominious failure. They did not continue their meetings more than one winter, after going to considerable expense in furnishing a hall.

Mr. WARE:—The only contribution I have to make to this discussion is to refer to my experience with a similar organization in connection with the Institute of Architects in London, England. There is in London, in addition to the Institute, an Architectural Association; it is housed in the same building, and shares its expense with the Institute. It is composed of the younger members of the profession, and of draughtsmen. It is to the Institute what the Junior Chapter here is to the Chapter itself. This association has classes of instruction, conducted by the more experienced members of its own body. It has its regular meetings, on alternate weeks, with the Institute. The class of design does not differ from this mentioned by Mr. Anderson. The young men belonging to the class of instruction meet together, with a set of printed questions, agreed upon at a previous meeting, and they proceed to read their answers to these printed questions. To give you an idea of the way in which they conducted their exercises, I will state that one evening, while I was there, the question was asked as to the best mode of making trefoils, and specimens cut out of stone, for this purpose, were exhibited. Different members cited this or that instance, saying they found it acting this way or that. The President then summed up their points, and said what he thought on the subject. A fair proportion of the class seemed to have made original investigation, while others took their answers from the books. But something was wanting. Now, if they had had at the head of the table an experienced architect, the result would have been much more beneficial. The existence of the Association, alongside the Institute, caused a jealousy to spring up between the two bodies, and rude things to be said about each other, although they remained good friends. The Juniors called the Institute an "old fogie body," declaring that the Association *started* all the good things, and the Seniors claimed that the Institute *put them through*.

The question was then put, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. PFEIFFER called attention to the objection

raised, according to the Cincinnati Report, against memberships in the Institute—the combined expense of Institute and Chapter membership.

Mr. WARE:—What arrangement has been made as to the double fees—the fee to the local Chapter and the fee to the Institute?

The CHAIRMAN:—There has been no arrangement made except as to the manner of paying. In some Chapters the Treasurer collects the fees, and sends it on to the Institute Treasurer. It may be well to mention that through oversight, during the last year, the annual allotment of fifty dollars to the libraries and reading-rooms of the various chapters was omitted by the Board of Trustees. It would be well for the Trustees to provide for giving a double amount this year.

Mr. WARE:—Half the annual assessment was laid out a few years ago. How about it?

The CHAIRMAN:—That was not taken into consideration by the Trustees. The amount received now is just about sufficient to pay the expenses of the Institute. We have about \$800 on hand every year. Until the membership is much larger, it will not be possible to reduce the fees.

Mr. WARE:—In Boston the payments are made through the Treasurer of the Boston Chapter, and assessed only once. So that, instead of paying fees for the Chapter and the Institute, we pay the Chapter fees, and half the fees of the Institute. This alleviates the burden very much.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—Does not the Boston Chapter have its rooms under more favorable conditions than most other Chapters?

Mr. WARE:—It has had hitherto, but now it has not.

Mr. ANDERSON:—As this matter comes up from our report, I would like to ask of the different chapters their conditions of membership. What is the initiation fee of the New York Chapter, and its annual dues?

Mr. BLOOR:—The annual dues of Practicing Members in the New York Chapter are \$30, and of Juniors, \$6. The initiation-fee of practicing members is \$25, and of junior members, \$5.

Mr. SIMS:—In Philadelphia we charge \$20 initiation-fee, which goes into the Library Fund, and \$5 annual dues. But we take a more catholic view

of the Chapters. We have many non-professional members, who want to encourage a taste for architecture. We don't confine membership to architects at all.

Mr. WARE:—In Boston the annual dues of full members are \$20; junior members, \$10; but of the former \$10 go to the Institute. Instead of paying \$20 to the Institute we pay \$10, and the Treasurer pays the other \$10.

The CHAIRMAN:—In New York they pay \$30 a year.

Mr. ANDERSON:—This is sufficient for the purpose. In Cincinnati the Chapter initiation-fee is \$10, and \$20 a year dues, which is exclusive of fees and dues of the Institute. The point is this: Is it judicious for the rates either of the Institute membership or Chapter membership to be so high that they are considered a burden? There is another point to look at: It is the desire of all members to extend the area of membership of the Institute throughout the country. Geographically speaking, sixty miles north of Cincinnati lies the centre of the population of the United States. The cost of membership in the Institute is such that, when the subject is referred to, many Western men think and speak of it in this manner: It looks much like paying tribute to the East. What do we get in return for our money? Simply an acknowledgment of membership. There are members living in the West—members of the Institute, not members of any Chapter. In the northern part of the State there are members, but no Chapter. I may be mistaken, but I honestly feel that one of the principal reasons for there being no Chapter in Cleveland is because the expense of conducting a Chapter would be considered in the light of a burden. If it is possible to relieve the impression and better the profession by increasing the area of membership, I would be glad to see it done. I introduced the subject in our own Chapter to reduce the contribution for Chapter purposes, and I had but one supporter. Yet I know, from personal intercourse with architects through the West, that the extension and formation of new Chapters is retarded by this obstacle.

The CHAIRMAN:—There is this to be taken into account: The expense in a Chapter, or in the Institute, must be met. If we are honest, we pay our

debts. The question of expense is always within the control of the Chapter. You have certain expenses that must be met. For instance, you must have your place of meeting. If you are fortunate enough to secure a place without rent, you get rid of almost all the expense. Then as to the ability of architects to meet this expense. If architects are receiving compensation entirely below their just deserts, of course they have little money to spare for the purpose of furthering the interests of architecture, or encouraging institutions for promoting the welfare of architects. If they receive full price for what they do, they ought to have money enough to support a society.

Mr. SIMS:—In Philadelphia we found it necessary to reduce our dues, for the reason that we wanted to get in outsiders. They said it was too much, and we could not make a distinction between architects and non-architects, so we thought we would just put our hands into our own pockets and make up the difference.

Mr. HUTTON:—In Baltimore we find that our expenses are met by a contribution of \$5 a year; but I think it is not sufficient, and we are considering the propriety of increasing the annual dues. It enables us to maintain a comfortable reading-room and subscribe to most of the American and foreign periodicals devoted to matters that concern our profession. We have associated with us, as non-professional members, most of the civil engineers of the city. Their contributions will enable us to maintain our fees. But our practising architects in that section of country are not equal in number to those in the more Northern cities, and it would be impossible to keep up our organization at such rates without them.

Mr. IRELAND:—So far as Cleveland is concerned, I never heard of the expense being made an objection to organizing a Chapter. There are reasons outside of that. For one, I would be glad to see a Chapter formed. I wish the expense was the only thing in the way.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—As the remark was made by Mr. Anderson that the amount of fees required was in the way of increasing the membership, and as the inquiry is made, "What do we get in return for the money we send to the East?" I wish to say this: I have had many applications for information on

various subjects from all parts of the United States, and I have taken pains to distribute, as much as possible, the papers issued by the Institute; and, so far as Western members are concerned, I think they have received the benefits of the Institute as far as it has been able to extend them. I always present a bill for clerk hire with reluctance, from the desire of making the expense of the Institute, on my part, as light as possible. I devote a great many evenings to writing letters, to put myself in correspondence with members in the country. I think one of those letters has given us the presence of three members of the Indiana Society of Architects. I would like to do more in this respect, if I could, but the demand on my time is so great that I cannot. I know the benefit the Institute would derive, if it could afford to give me a clerk for doing the correspondence of the office, but I have not the courage to ask it, for the reason the expense is so great. Our office, occupied as the Secretary's room, is not good enough for the American Institute of Architects. I engaged it at first because I could not get along without it; and I pay out of my own pocket \$100 towards the rent of it. I charge the Board \$200 for it, but I really pay \$300. In England the Royal Society of British Architects have a paid secretary. The secretary proper has an honorary position, without pay, but his assistant has a salary.

Mr. NASH:—I think the Western members are getting from the Institute vastly more than they pay. The feeling referred to is confined to those who do not know anything of the benefits arising from being a member; if they did, I think the Institute would increase largely in the West. I think the fault lies very much with the Institute itself in not endeavoring to distribute the information to architects all over the country. There is not a member of the Institute who, in reading over the proceedings of any one session, does not derive information worth more to him than the mere pittance he pays as annual dues. The information is of immense practical advantage to every one.

Mr. COCHRANE:—I have asked the same question that Mr. Pfeiffer has answered; not that I was not willing to pay for anything that is useful. I am sorry that we have no room, such a one as we ought to have, for our Secretary's office, in New

York city; one wherein we might display our library and the valuable sketches before us; a place where I and any other member might call when we go to New York, and have the privilege of looking over them. This room should be taken care of by an assistant-secretary, who should stay there all the time. There is hardly a day but there is some Western man, an architect, of city or country, who visits New York, and he should be able to avail himself of the advantage of looking into the library of the American Institute of Architecture. I have asked: "Where does this money—the \$20 annual dues—go to?" I am informed that there are \$800 in the treasury. Why keep such a surplus? At a low salary, I have no doubt, Mr. Pfeiffer could employ a young man to take charge of a room disconnected from any architect's office, with a library in which to keep our valuable documents. It has given me great pleasure to learn how much our Corresponding Secretary has done to secure these things. Instead of curtailing the Secretary's expenses, and locking up his things in a trunk, I would extend his quarters and his duties. As to our paying tribute to the East, I think we ought to pay some tribute to the East, for the sake of being members of an Institute that has its headquarters at New York. When I joined the Institute I asked myself the question, "What benefit shall I receive from it?" I have found out since what benefit it has been to me. They thought, five years ago, in Chicago, that I charged too much for my services. I did not undertake any commission for less than five per cent. There was not another architect there who pretended to get more than four. I showed clients the schedule of the American Institute of Architects. The readiest answer I had to their objections was to present the Eastern prices. I therefore believe my membership in the Institute got me many hundred dollars more than I otherwise would have got. I think that if we vote to employ an assistant-secretary the result would tend to benefit all of us. As to our Chapter in Chicago, we have no quarters. My partner is the secretary, and the documents are all in our office, where, I suppose, they will remain. We pay an initiation-fee of \$10 and \$30 annual dues.

Mr. SIMS:—I think, also, that we should have an assistant-secretary, but can we afford to pay the salary of one until we get more members? If it

were within our means I would make a motion to this effect.

Mr. HATFIELD:—The room of the Institute, it is true, is not large; yet it is a suitable room for the meetings of the Board of Trustees, and there are cases which contain the books that belong to the Institute. The room is understood to be the property of the Institute. It is furnished with table and chairs, and is carpeted. It is so arranged, in connection with Mr. Pfeiffer's office, that any person calling at the door and ringing the bell, would receive prompt answer from one of Mr. Pfeiffer's clerks. As to clerk-hire, Mr. Pfeiffer is authorized by the Board of Trustees to pay for all the copying required. But he has to devote himself, personally, to much correspondence which no clerk, unless thoroughly initiated, could attend to.

Mr. ANDERSON:—I hope you will excuse my appearance again on this question. I feel gratified in having achieved the result I had in view. My object was to open up the question—how best to make the Institute effective. I supposed the discussion would turn in various directions. I highly approve of sustaining the dignity of the Institute; and I appreciate the difficulties our Secretary labors under. I wish him to feel, too, that though we are distant from him, we appreciate his services. There is another point in connection with this, to which I would like to call your attention. It is, that you make good use of printer's ink. The Cincinnati Chapter has probably distributed a larger number of the schedules of terms regulating competitions and rates of charges than almost any other. As the Secretary of this Chapter, I have labored, at every opportunity, when the subject of competition has come up, as it has often done in the West, to send these schedules to as many parties interested as I could get the addresses of. The result has been that competitions which would have been open were made close, and the competing architects either selected, or selected and paid a proper price for their skill and services. This is one of the good results of the information which these documents have disseminated. I have also sent this schedule of charges to leading citizens in various communities, for the purpose of correcting misinformation on the subject. I would like to see the Institute make a point of spending as large a por-

tion of its revenues as possible for the dissemination of information on this subject throughout the country.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—I wish to make it known that in my acquaintance with merchants of New York, and others, I have taken pains to ascertain from them the names of the best men in various large cities. Recently, six names were given me of architects in New Orleans. I sent them all circulars, and the schedule of prices we have adopted. I hope these papers will have some good results. I wish to call attention to another point, in connection with our room in our New York head-quarters. I have requested the secretaries of the various Chapters to send me collections of photographs of the best buildings in various places, and have always felt mortified when representatives of the press, or foreign visitors have called upon us, and we have had nothing to show them. They express astonishment that our office does not possess a larger number of specimens of American Architecture.

Mr. WILSON moved, and Mr. SIMS seconded, the following:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Trustees that a competent person be employed and sufficiently remunerated, who, under the supervision and direction of the Committee on Publications, shall prepare our annual proceedings for publication, properly arranging and digesting the same, and to employ the same, or another person, as the assistant to the Secretary, in the execution of his duties.

The CHAIRMAN read the following extracts from the By-Laws:

"ARTICLE VII., § 3.—The Secretary and Treasurer shall respectively have power, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, to employ, at the expense of the Institute, such clerical aid as may be necessary in the discharge of their duties."

"ARTICLE XI.—*Committee on Publications.*—§ 1. * * * it shall publish the Proceedings of the Annual Convention, and such transactions of the Chapters and other papers as may in its judgment be advisable, or may be ordered by the Institute; *Provided* that a sufficient sum for the purpose shall have been appropriated by the Board of Trustees, or raised by voluntary subscription."

Mr. COCHRANE:—Would not that require too high a priced man?

Mr. PFEIFFER:—I think it would be necessary to alter the clause in regard to the preparation and publication of the proceedings. It is the duty of the Committee on Publications to publish the proceedings.

Mr. BLOOR:—I should be delighted if the funds of the Institute would bear the passage of this resolution; but according to my experience as Secretary, we could not get a man to undertake the duties assigned under that resolution for less than \$1,500 a year.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—It would be difficult to give satisfaction in regard to the preparation of the Proceedings for publication. Mr. Sims, and perhaps other members, think the Proceedings have not been sufficiently condensed; while other members have taken offence because they were condensed too much.

Mr. BLOOR:—I have had complaints from a dozen members of the too great condensation of the record of the fifth annual proceedings.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—I remember hearing our President speaking to the same effect, and I have received letters from several members complaining of it. In regard to the editing of our proceedings, it would require a man acquainted with the science of architecture, as well as thoroughly competent in other respects.

The question was then put, and the resolution adopted.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOSTON CHAPTER.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—There is one point in this report that demands consideration. The question is there put whether there is any way of stimulating the interest of members of the profession in the meetings of that Chapter, and possibly others, and of securing larger attendance. I am often struck by the reports of the meetings of the Society of Engineers. I don't remember how often their meetings are held, but I think monthly, or twice a month, and the papers always report them, giving

extracts of valuable papers, discussion on which has been had. In thus taking a lively interest in their meetings, they attract the attention of the public, and exercise more influence in the community than they otherwise would. I think architecture would rise much higher in the estimation of the public, if the public had an opportunity of seeing members of the profession take more interest in it themselves, by attending well to their meetings, and discussing professional subjects, and reading well-prepared papers.

Mr. WARE:—As Chairman of the Committee on Professional Practice, I had considered a scheme for collecting questions covering interesting points in the practice of the profession, and then sending them out over the country, requesting them to be considered by the different Chapters, and the results returned. The committee would propose these questions and answers, and digest them for publication. It seemed to the committee that in this way there would be stimulated great interest in the questions; everybody would learn so much from them, and the Chapters would become so well attended, that a new era would dawn on the profession. I got up to say that the committee having engineered this ingenious scheme, it remains with the members of the Institute to carry it out. I do think if the Committee on Professional Practice should make the most of this measure, and put it well into practice, it would serve a useful purpose. I think it would be of advantage to every Chapter to have definite points before it for consideration at every meeting. It would enable them to work not only for their own improvement but for that of everybody else. I really think that it was a good scheme. If the committee would bestir themselves, and put in practice their intentions in this regard, much good would be accomplished in the way of giving life and vitality to the various Chapters. I think that if the proceedings of the Convention could be got through the press sooner, it would greatly promote this work of the committee.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—As Mr. Ware has mentioned the subject of asking questions, I would call attention to the proceedings of the Berlin Society. It is filled mostly with discussions brought forth by their "question-box." I recommended it some

time ago to the New York Chapter. If more attention were paid to that mode of drawing out information, and if each Chapter had one of these boxes, into which members might drop such questions as occurred to them at the stated meetings, great improvement would no doubt result to all.

Mr. COCHRANE offered the following:

Resolved, That should the Board of Trustees deem the room now occupied by the American Institute of Architects insufficient for the purposes of the Institute, this Convention recommend that a more commodious room be furnished for the use of the Institute.

Carried.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—I see nothing that calls for special remark, except in connection with the matter which will come up to-morrow in voting upon the amendments of the By-Laws. I notice that the Baltimore Chapter has associate members of engineers. Such persons have expressed a desire to become members of our Chapter. I would like to see engineers feel that they are also members of the Institute, which can be accomplished by making them corresponding members. We have also applications from abroad, from persons whom we wish to make corresponding members.

AMENDMENTS OF THE BY-LAWS.

The CHAIRMAN:—The next business in order is the consideration of amendments to the By-Laws. You will allow me, in explanation of the amendments that bear my name, to state the object of them. It is for the purpose of providing that the elections of officers may be participated in, not merely by those who may be present at the Convention, but by all the members of the Institute, thereby making them feel that they are useful members of the Institute. If a member is unable to be present now he loses his interest, while those of us who are able to get together are stimulated to go on in the good work. This amendment, I

think, would make every member feel that he is a useful member, by having his voice in the selection of officers. There is another consideration incidental to this—two of them, indeed. One is, that the official year shall commence with the first of January, instead of the first of October. It will simplify the keeping of accounts between the Treasurer and members, and Chapters. The other question is as to the time and place of holding the Convention. In November there may sometimes be unfavorable weather; and the day now provided for our meetings may sometimes be precisely the same day on which our national election is held.

On motion of Mr. WARE it was resolved that the three points involved in the proposed amendment should be considered separately, the first being in regard to the mode of elections.

The question was discussed *pro* and *con.*, with occasional explanations and enlargements from the Chairman, by the Secretary, and Messrs. Anderson, Hutton, Ware and Bloor.

Mr. PFEIFFER then offered the following amendments:

That Article IV, Section I, of the Constitution, be amended by having inserted after the word "Associates" the word *Corresponding*.

And that Article I of the By-Laws be amended by having inserted after Section 3 the following, and be designated Section 4: *Fellows and Associates who may relinquish their practice and resign*

their membership of the Institute, also foreign Architects, Civil Engineers and other scientific men, may be elected Corresponding Members of the Institute by the Board of Trustees.

And that Section 5, Article I, of the By-Laws, have inserted after the word "Associates" the word *Corresponding*.

And that Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Article I, of the By-Laws, be known hereafter as *Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.*

After a few remarks from the Secretary and Mr. Hutton in support of the amendments proposed, the Secretary moved that the annual address delivered by the Chairman in the morning should be referred to the Committee on Professional Practice for their consideration of various points contained in them.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. COCHRANE, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the members present at this convention have examined with much pleasure the collection of photographs presented to the Institute by HERR BÖCKMANN of Berlin, through the medium of the Foreign Secretary, and that the Foreign Secretary be directed to thank HERR BÖCKMANN for the same.

Adjourned until 11, A. M., Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Chairman called the Convention to order.

Mr. PFELFFER:—I move that the representatives of the Society of Architects of Indiana, present at the Convention, be invited to take part in the discussions, and if there are any other visiting architects present, that the same courtesy be extended to them.

Carried.

Mr. COCHRANE:—I yesterday promised to present the Report of the Chicago Chapter this morning. As it has not yet arrived, I ask permission to forward it to the Secretary after the adjournment of the Convention.

On motion, permission was granted.

An invitation from the authorities of the Cincinnati Workhouse, to visit that institution, was received and accepted, and a vote of thanks returned.

THE CHAIRMAN:—The first business this morning is the unfinished business of yesterday—the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. The amendment under consideration last night, when we adjourned, was the one proposed by myself. I will call Mr Tinsley to the chair while I make some remarks on the subject.

Mr. Tinsley took the chair.

Mr. HATFIELD:—The proposition is to have the election of officers participated in by all members, by ballot, in the same way in which members of the Institute are elected. Another feature of my amendment is that the financial year shall commence with the calendar year, the first of January. The third proposition is, that the Convention be

held at the convenience of the Institute, and not at a fixed time. I will pass over the first amendment, and say that the second proposition will simplify the work of the Secretary and Treasurer, and also render it easier for members to recollect the time for the payment of their annual dues. I move the adoption of this second amendment.

Carried.

Mr. HATFIELD:—I now move the adoption of the third amendment. The principal reason for this change is, that in some years the National election for President will come on the same day of our meeting as now provided. Another reason is, that a more pleasant season of the year may be preferred. And further, we might select a time of the year when members would not be so busy, and we might thus combine relaxation with business.

Mr. BLOOR:—I think it desirable that the place of meeting should be at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, but I doubt whether it would be advisable to leave the time uncertain.

Mr. HATFIELD:—We do not know yet what is the best time; but after trying it for some years, fixing the meeting at different times, we may settle upon some better time.

Mr. BLOOR:—From an experimental point of view, it may be well to try it for this year.

The CHAIRMAN:—If the time is undecided we may not be able to make our arrangements to attend the Convention, if we have but a short announcement of the time.

The question was put, and the amendment adopted.

Mr. HATFIELD then again brought up the first point of his amendment, as to the election of offi-

cers, by changing the manner of voting. After arguments in its favor by himself and against it by Mr. Ware, with some remarks from Messrs. Cochrane and Anderson, a resolution was adopted to lay the amendment on the table for one year.

MR. HATFIELD:—It seems necessary to make a slight change in order to make the amendments that have been adopted harmonize with the rest of the By-Laws. As it now stands, the By-Laws provide that officers shall enter upon the duties of their offices immediately after election. I propose to amend, so that the officers elected shall enter upon the duties of their offices on the first of January following. I move this amendment.

Carried.

Mr. HATFIELD resumed the Chair, and said: The next amendment is that proposed by the Secretary, in regard to corresponding members.

Mr. PFEIFFER:—In support of my proposed amendment, I would say, that it was first suggested to me by an application from architects of Russia, who wished to be connected with our Institute. According to our By-Laws we can only make them Honorary Members. But the Institute is naturally indisposed to elect foreign fellow-experts to Honorary membership, unless they are also of unquestionable eminence in the profession. I think, therefore, that we had better arrange for having corresponding members. Another point: An associate of ours has retired from active service as an architect, and has connected himself with the Government Engineers. He would like to remain with us, and this is the only way that we can devise for retaining his membership. The Baltimore Chapter has a large number of engineers who are members of that organization, though not having any vote. I could wish they might feel that, being Honorary Members of that Chapter, they should also be members of the Institute. The two professions are considerably related to one another.

Mr. TINSLEY:—I would ask if corresponding members would have all the privileges of other members, as for instance, voting for officers?

Mr. PFEIFFER:—My proposition is not to give them the privilege of voting; but they would be placed almost on the footing of Honorary Members. They would not be subject to annual contributions

as regular members. Our country is so large, that we can scarcely extend our organization over the whole of it; yet we might, by correspondence, become associated with many who would not be wholly one with us; such men, for instance, as are sent out by the Government on exploring expeditions, who might furnish us valuable information by correspondence.

Mr. SIMS:—I would inquire if the names of such corresponding members would be published in our list of members?

Mr. PFEIFFER:—Yes, that was my intention.

The question on adopting the amendment was put and carried. The other incidental amendments were also adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. SIMS moved, and Mr. COCHRANE seconded the following:

Resolved, That it is desired for the well-being and prosperity of this Institute, that a National Act of Incorporation be obtained for it, and that the Chairman appoint a Committee of Five to consider the powers to be asked, and under the directions of the Board of Trustees, to take such action towards the obtaining of the same as may be found expedient.

Mr. SIMS:—The object of becoming incorporated is, to obtain a more thoroughly national standing. By getting an Act passed by Congress, it will tend to elevate us in the public estimation, especially if we do credit to the organization ourselves.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Convention then took a recess, to visit, by invitation, the Chamber of Commerce and the Public Library, and were received by the authorities of those Institutions.

At 2 o'clock, P. M.:

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. Hatfield, again called the Convention to order.

Mr. SIMS, from the Committee on a Periodical, to be devoted to architecture, reported that they had

considered the same, and were ready to present an amended resolution on the subject.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table, to hear the report of the Committee on Professional Practice, on certain points in the Annual Address of the Chairman.

The Report was read, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE, ON SUGGESTIONS IN THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Special Committee on Professional Practice, to whom was referred so much of the Chairman's address, as relates to a system of division of professional labor, and to the adoption by architects of particular departments of work as specialties, have carefully reviewed his suggestions under their several heads.

That such a scheme, if it could be set on foot, would be eminently favorable to excellence and thoroughness of professional work, in such matters as are capable of such special assignment, we cannot doubt. Just what particulars could probably be managed in this way, to the best advantage, is a question of detail, but it is a question to which an answer must be given before an intelligent judgment can be formed, as to the practical value of the suggestion. This further development of the subject, we hope that the Chairman may sometime find occasion to supply.

That such a system would also, incidentally, though perhaps not exactly in the ways pointed out, alleviate the evils arising from an unsettled usage in regard to the conduct of competitions, and in regard to professional fees, we are also ready to admit. In regard to fees, indeed, nothing can be truer than the language of the address, that "the most powerful lever in elevating the rates of compensation to the proper level is that of *good work*."

It is also urged in the address that the employment of specialists by architects, as coadjutors in particular departments of their work, would, if it could obtain, have the happiest effect upon the prosperity and usefulness of the younger members of the profession. This seems to us an important suggestion, and one which points to the possible solution of a most perplexing problem.

The entrance of a young man into the profession

is beset with difficulties, of which the difficulty of getting occupation is not the chief. His chief embarrassment comes from the false position he is almost inevitably compelled to assume. He has at present no choice between remaining in a subordinate position, which generally affords no scope for his best powers, and probably leads to nothing, and assuming at once the attitude of an all-accomplished practitioner, armed at all points to meet all comers. His case is then a hard one, for he knows that he is—though not more so, perhaps, than inexperienced practitioners in most other walks of life—something of a pretender; but he trusts to luck, hoping that real difficulties will not present themselves until he has, somehow, learned, by experience, to master them. But experience keeps a dear school, as he too often finds to his cost. The worst of it is that even if he escapes disaster, and keeps clear of scrapes, the multifarious duties that even a modest practice impose upon him, leave him no time or attention to learn any one thing thoroughly. Indeed the more fortunate he is in getting work, the less chance he has for systematic study.

Now, such a division of labor as Mr. Hatfield has proposed, would just meet his case. If he could devote himself to a specialty, a young man might have all the advantages of an independent position, with none of its disadvantages, together with all the advantages, and none of the disadvantages of working under the direction of his elders. It would then be within his choice to continue permanently in that line, or, by taking up one department after another, become in time really accomplished and experienced in all branches of the profession.

These considerations make it still more desirable that Mr. Hatfield should take occasion to develop the subject in detail, and point out the particular subjects in which experts might probably be found useful.

MR. WARE:—As to the matter of charges, the Committee thought that the best way to raise charges, would be to increase the good quality of the work done in the profession. This was the sentiment of the address, and the Committee decidedly concur in it. As to the division of labor, the Committee were not quite agreed. I think that building committees would be more free to assign their work to an Architect without competition, if

they knew he would call in the assistance of others who were better qualified than himself, on any features of the work. In regard to the discouragement of competition, and the putting of work into the most competent hands, the Committee were not quite clear that the position of the address should be maintained. The Committee would like an expression of opinion, whether it is practicable or desirable for the Committee on Professional Practice to enter upon systematic correspondence, calling for and suggesting topics of discussion, and announcing the result of such discussions to members in the same way. The Committee do not want to inaugurate this system, if it is not going to be favorably received and carried out.

Mr. PREIFFER:—I move that the Committee be requested to obtain as much information upon any topics they may suggest, from each Chapter, as possible. I think there is a great deal to be gained by thorough discussion of any subject. And if each Chapter would take up the same topics, and carefully digest them, and report their conclusions to the Committee on Professional Practice, that Committee would have a most thorough report to make next year.

Carried.

Mr. COCHRANE:—Would it not be desirable here to pass a resolution calling upon the different Chapters to give the information requested.

Mr. PREIFFER:—I suggest that the Committee put themselves in communication with each Chapter, and thus obtain the information desired.

I now move that the Committee on Professional Practice be requested to procure as much information as possible, in regard to the practice of our Government in putting up buildings, and report upon the same at our next annual meeting.

Carried.

Mr. COCHRANE:—I feel as though the benefits of this Convention are not as generally participated in as they ought to be. I would like to see some system inaugurated whereby, during the year, every member of the Institute would gather some information in regard to any point that might come up. I therefore offer the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Publications of

the Institute, be requested to call from the members papers upon subjects which will be of interest, and instructive to the members of the Institute, and that they shall be empowered to have such printed and distributed among the members and the public.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Anderson, Cochrane, Ware and the Chairman and Secretary, in which the last mentioned that Mr. Van Nostrand, publisher of the *Eclectic Engineer's Magazine*, had placed his periodical at the service of the Committee on Publications, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. SIMS:—I now move to take from the table the resolution in regard to the periodical which it is proposed to issue under the auspices of the Institute.

Carried.

Some discussion of the subject followed, in which the mover of the resolution, together with the Secretary and Messrs. Cochrane, Ware and Bloor took part. Mr. Ware proposed to amend by striking out the words "at stated intervals;" the Secretary, by inserting notice that the publication be issued to members at cost price; and Mr. Bloor, that the periodical be closed against the contributions of members of the profession not included in the Institute and Chapters. Several amendments were accepted and the resolution finally adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That it is expedient that a periodical be issued by this Institute, or under its entire control, which shall exhibit the more meritorious architectural works executed or projected by the members of the Institute and Chapters, setting forth the same by plates in photo-lithography, lithography or photography—or other manner as may be most expedient—showing not only the exterior of each, but the interior and mode of construction. That the said publication be issued by, or under the care and general supervision of, the Committee on Publications of the Institute, and at as low a rate of subscription as may be found practicable; but it is understood that the funds of the Institute are not to be trenched upon for the said publication, but that when the same is issued, it must be upon a self-supporting basis.

CEMENTS AND CONCRETE.

Mr. N. H. HUTTON, of the Baltimore Chapter, then read a paper on Cements and Concrete, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I desire to invite your attention to a brief consideration of "the nature and uses" of Hydraulic Cements, Concretes and similar appliances for constructive purposes.

The imperative and evident necessity for the economic attainment of greater solidity and more perfect protection from the ravages of fire, in our buildings, must be recognized by all members of our profession; and I feel the less hesitation in introducing this subject to your attention, because I am firmly persuaded that only by the use of some combinations of hydraulic cements with sand, gravel or stone, are we to hope to be able to offer to the public a means of attaining the most desirable ends, within reasonable limits of expense.

My only hope in offering this brief paper is that it may induce our members to give this subject more attention than I think it has heretofore received at their hands.

The cementing substances which form the basis of all mortars may be broadly divided into two classes, those whose pastes will not "set" or harden under water, or in damp places excluded from the air, and those whose pastes will not only "set" or harden under water, but seem only to attain their maximum strength and hardness when so situated. The former are said to be *common* or *non-hydraulic*, the latter *hydraulic*.

Both classes are derived from a base of carbonate of lime; and, in all cases, calcination and reduction to powder are essential pre-requisites to their successful use, for the preparation of mortars.

When the limestone is a nearly pure carbonate of lime, having at least 90 per cent. of the carbonate, it furnishes what is known as "common" or "fat" lime. A moderate degree of heat serves to calcine this class sufficiently; and when, after calcination, it is immersed in water, it soon falls into impalpable powder. During this process it produces ebullition, swells to two or three times its original volume, emits caustic vapors, with a considerable elevation of temperature, and finally falls into

powder. This powder, when made into a paste with water, will not harden under water; and even during the process of hardening in the open air shrinks and cracks so much as to render it unfit for use for building purposes without a large admixture of sand. When, however, the limestone contains, in combination, from 30 to 60 per cent. of silica, alumina, and magnesia, it exhibits quite different characteristics, and furnishes the light, quick-setting hydraulic cements, found so abundantly in this country. A much higher degree of heat is required to calcine this class sufficiently to produce good results. After calcination, if immersed in water, it will not disintegrate, but requires pressure to reduce it to powder. The powder, when mixed with water, exhibits none of the characteristics of the former class—no ebullition, no heat, no swelling;—and, in fact, so strictly and universally true is this, that the hydraulicity of any limes may be approximately determined by simply observing how closely they conform in their action under these circumstances, to the one class or the other.

There is still another form of limestone which yields a hydraulic cement of great power and strength, known as the "Portland." This is derived from the "argillo-calcareous" deposits, in contradistinction to the "argillo-magnesian," from which our cements are derived, the principal differences being the greater per centage of lime in the "Portland" class, and the absence of "magnesia." The general average of our cements, by analysis, is 45 per cent. lime, 30 per cent. silica and alumina and 25 per cent. of magnesia—while the "Portland" or "argillo-calcareous" stones contain about 65 per cent. of lime and 35 per cent. of silica and alumina. The limestone producing the "Portland" cement is found in France and England, and the larger portion of that used is manufactured in England, France and Germany. This cement is produced at a much greater degree of heat even than our cements, the burning being carried to the point of incipient vitrification. It is very heavy as compared to ours, and requires a much longer time to "set," but possesses an ultimate strength five times as great as the lighter, quick-setting cements. It is only commencing to be used in this country, and principally in the form of the "Schillinger" pavement.

Between these extremes are found many deposits of limestone, affording, to a certain extent, some of the qualities of both the common limestone and the cement stones. They are termed "intermediate" or "poor" limes; but, in so far as my knowledge extends, have not been developed or used in this country.

General Scott, of the British Royal Engineers, has recently developed a process of rendering common lime hydraulic, which, from its simplicity, cheapness and certainty, in addition to the great strength of the resulting cement, seems to bid fair to rival the products of natural cement quarries, or even the artificial "Portland." This process is called the "Selenitic" method; and the selenitized limes are produced by mixing with the water, in which the common lime is to be slaked, an amount of calcined plaster, or gypsum, equal to about 5 per cent. of the volume of lime to be used. It would appear that the sulphuric acid contained in the sulphate of lime, or gypsum, prevents all those phenomena peculiar to the process of slaking ordinary lime, and converts it into a hydraulic cement, very quick-setting, but exceeding in ultimate induration and strength, even the best and strongest "Portland" cement. As instances I would quote from recent experiments made in England:—

Prisms, all two inches square, three inches between supports, and formed of one part cement to six of sand, broke at the average age of six months, into the following loads per square inch, transverse strain:

Portland cement	117.6 lbs.
Roman cement .	40.0 "
Selenitic mortar	174½ "

The only question of doubt that can exist in regard to the application of this process to our limes, arises from the fact that in so far as I can learn the limes hitherto most successfully treated in England, belonged to the intermediate class, or those already possessing some slight hydraulic power. However, it will be well worth the trouble to experiment with the limes in common use here, as well as to investigate the existence or otherwise of the intermediate limes in our country.

Limestones furnishing hydraulic cements, wherever found, vary very greatly, within the same deposits, in character and quality of the several strata,

as to their chemical constituents, and the degree of burning requisite to produce good cements. It is therefore customary among manufacturers to combine the several layers in such proportions as experience has shown to yield the best results; and, as can readily be imagined, through carelessness and laziness on the part of employes, instructions are not always carried out, and the result is, that the products of the best manufacturers will vary within wide limits as to quality and strength. For these reasons it is absolutely essential to the successful use of cement, that each lot should be frequently tested. This is generally done by forming a cake of about two inches square by one half an inch in thickness, pressed into a mould, and the time noted required to support the pressure of a loaded needle with a square point, as well as the penetration of the needle. These cakes should be allowed to harden both in the air and under water, and the time required in both cases noted.

A method often used after the general character of the cement has been determined and for the purpose of keeping account of the "run" of various lots, is to form a sphere of neat cement, mixed with as little water as possible, this is immersed in a clear glass vessel full of water, and its time of setting and general action noted.

If it cracks or flakes off during the process of hardening, it indicates weak, poor cement, or caustic lime in combination, and should be rejected; and finally, after it has hardened, the amount of "flattening" of the base of the sphere will afford some approximation as to the hydraulic strength or power of the specimen. It is well sometimes to leave these spheres for several days in the water, as some cements, which set rapidly at first, will, after a while, "fall down" and lose entirely their hydraulicity.

In making comparative tests of cements, it should always be done with their *mortars*, made with the proportions of sand which it has been deemed desirable to use, for the reason, that with two cements, setting in equal spaces of time, the one may already contain, combined with it, as much inert matter in the shape of clay and ashes as it can receive, while the other may have its capacity for sand undiminished.

Another valuable test of cement is its weight. Experiment has proven that the increment of

strength in cements is in a rapidly increasing proportion to the increase of weight, as for instance, the American cements weigh about 67 pounds to the bushel, and have a tensile strength averaging about 50 lbs. to the square inch.

Portland cements weigh about 100 lbs. to the bushel, and have a tensile strength of over 170 lbs. per square inch, and experiment has shown that an increase of 20 lbs. in this weight produces an increase of strength of nearly 100 per cent.

In the use of cements, certain precautions are essential to the production of good results.

The mortar should be made with the minimum amount of water, the ingredients should be so thoroughly incorporated as to insure that every grain of sand is coated with the cement, and finally, no more should be mixed at once than is certain to be used before it has time to "set" on the mortar board; hydraulic cements, when "broken up" after the first set, are almost worthless. This danger can in some degree be avoided by mixing the sand and cement *dry*, and allowing each mason to moisten and work up small batches, as he may require.

Another method of preventing all danger of breaking the "first set," and also of economising the cost of the mortar, is to mix with the cement about one-fourth its volume of "common" lime. Experience has shown that this admixture does not to any serious extent diminish the hydraulic strength of the mortar for any ordinary building purposes.

It is impossible to offer any fixed rules for the composition of hydraulic mortars as to the proportions of sand and cement to be employed. The kind and character of the work and the quality of the cement and sand must in each case determine the relative proportions best suited to attain the desired result.

Good proportions, used in large works in this country, have been found to be—

One (1) volume cement, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) volume of lime and three and a half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) volumes of sand; but where unusual strength and tenacity are required, it is well to use equal volumes of cement and sand. The proportion of one (1) barrel of cement to three (3) barrels of sand, will produce about eleven (11) cubic feet of rather stiff mortar.

Concrete or *béton*, for the terms are now synonymous (as none other than a hydraulic cement is

at present used in their composition), is an aggregation of fragments, bound together by a matrix of cement to form a monolithic mass. In such a composition, mortar serves the same purpose toward the other parts that the cement does to the sand in the mortar; it is the matrix that is to bind in one, the separate pieces forming the mass.

The object in making concrete being to form a number of separate pieces into one mass, it is evidently desirable for constructive utility and strength, to have the mass as *dense* as possible, that is, to have no *void* spaces.

This, in the case of fragments of stone, or large pebbles, might be accomplished by ascertaining the void spaces in the mass of stone, and filling these with mortar. But this would be found to be an extravagant and unnecessary use of the more expensive ingredient, as experience has shown that we only require a mere film or coating of the cement, to each particle, to secure the maximum of cohesive strength.

It has therefore become customary to fill the void spaces in the larger sized material with pieces of a smaller size, and then one only had to coat the different pieces, and fill the voids in the smaller, to secure good results.

In other words, experience dictates that the best results are obtained in the composition of concrete, when fragments of different sizes are used.

Though theory indicates as sufficient an amount of mortar just enough to fill all the voids in the mass, experience proves that in order to guard against the carelessness of workmen and imperfect manipulation, a quantity slightly in excess of this should be used.

Following the theory and practice, as stated, good proportions for concrete have been determined to be six (6) volumes of fragments to three (3) volumes of mortar, composed as follows:

- One (1) volume of cement.
- Two (2) volumes of sand.
- Two (2) volumes of gravel.
- Four (4) volumes of broken stone.

While these proportions have been found to give good results, they are by no means the only ones that can be used, for it is with concrete as with mortar, that the character of the work, and the cement used, determine the possible limits of strength or

weakness, that must or may be attained and be sufficient.

Concrete, when made in the proportions given above, and well rammed in place, should measure slightly in excess of the quantity of "broken stone" used, and should be very nearly equal to the volumes of stone and gravel combined.

Careful comparisons of the relative cost of concrete and first quality brick masonry, laid in cement, have shown that concrete can be made and laid in walls, piers and arches, at about one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the cost of brick-work in plain walling.

For mixing concrete it is desirable to have a rough, wooden trough, of about 6 by 12 feet area, by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep; on the floor of this the sand and cement are first thoroughly mixed *dry*. They are then moved toward the sides of the trough, leaving a basin in the centre; all the water required for moistening the whole batch (about one-half the volume of cement and sand) is then poured in, and the whole batch thoroughly mixed a second time. The mortar thus formed is then spread evenly over the whole surface, and on top of that the gravel, or other smaller fragments are evenly strewn, and the larger pieces on top of that again. The whole mass should then be turned twice, mixing the whole together well, and coating each piece with mortar. It is then heaped at one end and is ready for use.

Concrete should be *tipped* into its position, not dropped from a height, as was formerly thought desirable, as this latter method has been proven (by examination of old works) to entirely undo the good effects of the previous incorporation of the several parts. It should be deposited in layers of about six (6) inches thickness, and each layer rammed until the surface presents a jelly-like appearance. This process solidifies the mass, and by bringing any superfluous water to the top, preserves the surface in good condition for forming a junction with the next layer put on.

Stones of considerable size, say two or three cubic feet, can be sometimes used, to the economy of the work, by distributing them over the surface of a layer already in place, and packing the concrete around them; care should, however, be taken not to put these larger pieces so close together as to prevent the concrete from permeating thoroughly the intervening spaces.

For building the concrete backing to a wall, faced with brick or ashlar, it is only necessary to have movable rough two (2) inch plank, placed against uprights of say 6 by 6 inch scantling, so fixed as to bring the inner face of planks the required distance from outer face of wall, to give the desired thickness; the scantling can be braced or tied at top to pieces temporarily secured on outer face of wall, and the planks are supported on iron pins, which are moved up with the plank as the work progresses. The same process indeed can be followed when the entire wall is formed of concrete, by having two sets of planks and posts.

The only difficulty ever experienced, in the execution of this kind of work, is to preserve the arrises of main corners, square and vertical; but this need to offer no difficulty, for, both economically and artistically, the corners can be better formed of an outer facing of stone or brick.

By means of the proper moulds tacked on to planks, a considerable degree of ornamentation can be given the work during its progress, and at a trifling additional cost.

Flues are formed within the walls, by short sections of wooden forms, which are withdrawn or raised up as the work progresses. Hollow walls are formed by building around wooden blocks, having a slightly tapering cross section (the small end down) to facilitate their extraction. These are moved up as the wall is built, each set being about two (2) courses of concrete or 12 inches high—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at top and about 3 inches at bottom.

In fact there is hardly a conceivable form of construction that cannot be well and thoroughly executed in this material, with the aid of a few simple and inexpensive appliances in the shape of moulds, boxing, centring, &c.

Concrete can be economically deposited under water, and with comparatively slight additional expense, by means of a trough, or box of wood, or sheet iron, called a "tremie." The box is generally 2 or 3 feet square, having the lower 5 or 6 feet in length, flared out to 5 or 6 feet square. This is placed vertically over the place of deposit, its upper end extending above water 3 or 4 feet, whilst the lower end is kept constantly in contact either with the bottom or the top of a previous deposit. The concrete is placed in a large bucket or box, which opens at the bottom by a hinge at the top.

The bucket is lowered into the trough until it reaches the bottom, when, by means of a cord, the latchet securing the two halves of the bucket together is withdrawn, the bucket opens and discharges its contents. The cost of this method of operating in this way in water, about 15 feet deep, is not over 5 to 7 cents per cubic yard.

In addition to this form of concrete, there are other methods of forming similar artificial masses, to which I would call attention.

The "Ransome" stone, of which doubtless you have all heard, seems, under the operation of recent improvements in its manufacture, to bid fair to become a really useful auxiliary in construction.

The original patent of Mr. Ransome, which was extensively introduced in this country several years ago, proved a practical failure, on account of the impossibility of entirely freeing the stone from the "chloride of sodium" (common salt) which was developed within the stone by the chemical combinations attendant on the mixture of silicate of soda and chloride of calcium.

Mr. Ransome's latest patent, however, claims to have overcome this difficulty entirely, and in fact is an entirely different process. He now forms a concrete which acquires its hardness simply by exposure to the air, whereas the other method required great pressure. This improved method consists in combining soluble silica and silicate of potash with clay and sand. This concrete is allowed to harden gradually, and, according to recently reported English experiments, the resulting compound has a strength six (6) times as great as granite, and three (3) times as great as Portland stone.

Another very valuable method of forming concrete is that devised by Mons. Coignet of Paris, termed "bêton coignet," or "bêton aggloméré."

This method is founded on the theory that in order to render a mortar or a concrete as dense as possible, only so much water should be used in the mixture as will cause the mass to cohere *only slightly* when pressed in the hand; that any quantity beyond this minimum does not *combine* with the cement or sand, but evaporates eventually, and must therefore leave behind it, as void, the space it once occupied. Moreover, this excess of water prevents the close and intimate contact of the particles to be cemented together, and as the

greatest strength that could be expected of the mass is that of its hardest constituents, and not that of the cement, the particles should be brought into the most perfect contact possible, and with only so much of the cementing substance as is absolutely necessary to join them together. Acting upon these ideas, Mons. Coignet has certainly achieved good results. He informs us that it is essential that each particle of sand be coated with a thin film of cement, that this can only be economically and thoroughly done by the use of machinery, and that, after mixing, the *bêton* must be deposited in layers of 8 or 9 inches, and rammed with heavy iron rammers, until it presents a jelly-like appearance on top. He uses for mixing his material an apparatus called a "malaxator," which consists essentially of a cylinder slightly inclined to the horizon, within which revolves a shaft enveloped with helical flanges; the materials to be incorporated are thrown in at the upper end, carried forward, and mixed together by the "screw," and discharged at the lower end.

Some experiments made by Gen. Gillmore of the U. S. Engineers (to whose valuable work on this subject I am indebted for much information) with Rosendale cement made into mortar, first by the ordinary process of mixing, and afterward by the "Coignet," or what might be termed the "dry" method, showed that by the latter process the strength of the mortar was increased more than 100 per cent.

This "*bêton aggloméré*" has been extensively and successfully used in France, for walls, floors, &c., of houses, and subjected to tests that thoroughly prove its great cohesive strength.

The "Vanne" aqueduct, near Paris, has been entirely constructed of this material, and in a less space of time than would have sufficed for merely cutting the stone, if built in masonry. In this work have been constructed arches of 50 feet span, with a thickness at crown of only 15 inches, supported on piers 30 feet high and 4 feet square.

When applied to cellars, as vaulting, it has generally a thickness at crown of 9 inches, increasing to 14 inches at the haunches, with a rise of 1-10 the span.

The cement used by Mons. Coignet has been generally the "Portland," though he claims that if care is taken to use only the minimum quantity

of the cementing substance, even common lime can be successfully used in this way.

At all events, the results of his experience show us conclusively that to make strong combinations of cement, with sand, gravel, or stone, or all together, that we must ensure thorough incorporation of the several parts with the minimum quantity of water, and as much pressure during the time of hardening as is possible.

The proportion given by Gen. Gillmore for the preparation of "béton aggloméré" are, for work above ground:

Sand, six (6) volumes.

Lime, four-tenths (4-10) volume.

Portland cement, one (1) volume.

For work under ground:

Twelve (12) volumes of gravel in addition to the above quantities of sand, lime and cement.

In addition to the concretes or "artificial stones" described above, several American patents have been issued for similar compositions, but in so far as I am aware, they are either identical with some of those I have enumerated, or have failed to stand the test of trial and temperature.

From the brief descriptions I have been able to give, within the limits of such an article as this, I trust that I may have succeeded in stimulating interest as to the merits and utility of concretes.

That through the use of some such combinations only, are we to attain a reasonable degree of security against fire in our buildings, I am convinced; for with it we can, if necessary, build walls, floors and roofs in one continuous, homogeneous mass, and with no other skilled labor in the manipulation of the material, or the formation of the work, than one intelligent foreman.

For foundations in wet and treacherous soils the continuity and impermeability of concrete render it unsurpassed.

As a backing and hearting for walls of ashlar or brick, it offers a mass without joints or shrinkage, homogeneous from top to bottom, and on the face of which may be secured the thinnest mosaics of costly stone, without fear of their mutilation and ruin by warping or bulging, from unequal settlement.

As vaulting it is cheap, and rapid of execution,

and by its continuity and strength offers facilities for economy in sizes of piers and abutments. In fact this material bends itself readily to every requirement of construction, with a strength greater than brick-work, and equal to many of our best building stones, and at a cost less by one-half than that of any ordinarily decent brick-work; and even this proportion will be increased, when the use of concrete becomes sufficiently general to induce persons near our centres of industry to procure stone-breaking machines, and to keep on hand supplies of broken stone and gravel.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Hutton for his paper.

PLACE OF MEETING IN 1873.

Mr. COCHRANE, of the Chicago Chapter, at this point invited the Convention to hold its next Annual Meeting in Chicago.

Mr. ANDERSON made a motion directing it be so held, which, after remarks from the Chairman and Secretary, and from Messrs. Cochrane, Sims and Thomas, he amended by making it merely a recommendation to the Board of Trustees to appoint the meeting for next year in Chicago.

FIRE-PROOF ROOFS.

Mr. PFEIFFER then moved the following:

Resolved, That the experience of Boston and of Chicago serves to show that it is of the greatest moment to the community that some mode of constructing fire-proof roofs, not too expensive for universal use, should be devised, and the attention of architects and engineers is invited to this important subject.

Carried.

Mr. WARE:—The catastrophe at Boston has not been a surprise to any of its residents, ever since the calamity at Chicago a year ago. It has been a matter of every-day remark, that such a thing might happen to us any day. There has not been a high wind blowing, from the time of the Chicago fire, that the people have not feared a fire would break out, and that if it did, nothing could save the

finest part of Boston from destruction. The remarks we hear about the Mansard roofs are somewhat exaggerated. Almost the whole region burned up was open to the ordinary attacks of fire. The streets were narrow, the walls were simply of the usual thickness, faced with thin stone, the whole going up to a great height, and covered by wooden roofs; and this extended over a space of hundreds of acres. Everybody said, if these superstructures should catch fire, they would all go. These anticipations have been realized to a fearful extent. That the measures suggested by this resolution would have prevented the catastrophe, I think no one can doubt. If an energetic movement had been made to exchange these highly inflammable roofs for fire-proof ones, the catastrophe might have been averted. It seems to me, in the light of present experience, that this ought to have been done. I think that now all the substantial dwelling-houses, having Mansard roofs, should be rendered safe by replacing those roofs with something of a fire-proof nature. At the close of Mr. Hutton's paper, he alludes to the construction of fire-proof roofs by bituminous concrete; I should like to hear from him, or others, on the subject.

MR. HUTTON:—My remarks were rather abrupt on that topic, being an afterthought. I have used a bituminous concrete for the construction of powder-magazines. It will not take fire. The asphalt composition is a failure, mainly from the fact that the real asphalt has not been used. Common coal-tar is mixed with powdered limestone, a poor attempt to imitate nature. Real asphalt is not indigenous to this country, though it is said that it has been found.

Six parts of powdered limestone, broken with one of asphalt—the imported article—with three times its quantity of coal-tar, which is used to reduce the asphalt to a liquid condition, possesses considerable transverse strength, as well as being fire-proof.

MANSARD ROOFS.

MR. NASH:—After hearing the reports discussed last evening, I went home and jotted down a few ideas in regard to Mansard roofs, which I will read as my part of this discussion

MR. PRESIDENT:—In this age, when jumping at conclusions without reflection seems to be the ruling principle of mankind, I wish to offer a few words of inquiry, and perhaps defense, regarding an architectural feature which has for ages—almost from time immemorial—until recently, withstood the test of criticism, whether viewed æsthetically or practically. I allude to curb or Mansard roofs.

Within the past year, or nearly within this time, we have been obliged to chronicle the destruction of the main business portion of two noted cities—one the city that was the cradle in which a nation was born and nursed, and the other the most perfect type of the *spirit* of that nation. In each city there were quite a number of what have hitherto been regarded as fire-proof buildings. In one city there were many wooden buildings, which, owing to the unparalleled growth of the city, were not replaced with modern and more substantial structures; these, again, were interlarded with lumber yards, cooper-shops, etc., fast disappearing, it is true, by the rapid march of improvement—but yet sufficient in number and bulk of combustible material to render any intervening vacant lots that there might be, very unsafe as storages for gun-powder or naphtha. In the other city, as I understand it from a very limited sojourn there, and from hearsay, the burnt district embraces within its limits substantial blocks of *granite*, many of them fire-proof, and no wooden structures, no lumber-yards, no cooper-shops, no turpentine factories—all solid, substantial buildings of granite. Granite? But there were Mansard roofs; “aye, there’s the rub;” Mansard roofs. There were too many of these Mansard roofs.

The thinking public, who have become posted in the science of building in a day, have so decided, and Mansard roofs must be discarded hereafter—should have been before. A law, as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, should have been made by the municipal authorities, making it a criminal offense for one to put on a Mansard roof; for Mansard roofs have all the qualities and are entirely governed and controlled by the laws—all the laws—of spontaneous combustion. Wooden buildings may be mowed down like chaff before the fire. Granite may be shattered to atoms when subjected to the combined ordeal of the elements of fire and water. Yet, if there are no Mansard roofs,

and this result happens, it is all accounted for by the natural course of things—the fire started at the bottom and burnt upward; but in a reversed case, nature, with a peculiar freak of her's, reverses her laws, commences at the top and burns downward. In the language of the immortal Artemus Ward, "Why is this thus?" Can nature change her laws, hitherto regarded as fixed, immutable? I believe not.

Before abandoning a feature which has contributed so much to the scope of design in beautifying street architecture—a never-ending source of distinctive ideas—which breaks up monotony, marks a building, and attracts the attention to a minor individuality, expressed in necessarily tamer and less prominent features below the cornice, thus making the whole structure more distinctive—(I have often thought that the term "block" for a pile of buildings originated in the general expressionless resemblance of a "block" to a cube, made distinctive only by a more or less sized opening, or form of window cap, or projecting balcony—as we recognize a man by his contracted or capacious mouth, or his favor with nature in the way of a proboscis, his features not being particularly distinguishable across the street)—a feature that has contributed more to picturesque effect in isolated structures, and in domestic architecture generally, than any one idea that has been advanced since their invention—I say, before we abandon a roof which has done so much for architectural æsthetics; which has, withal, been in use these three hundred years; which, demonstrably, has caused no fires, has assisted no fires, has been the means of extending no fires in the city of its birth and of its general adoption, and, as I believe, nowhere else when properly constructed; and which has only recently been unreasonably attacked, seemingly because it could not prevent fire—because it burnt where even granite crumbled—before discarding this roof, would it not be well to inquire whether there is any other cause for combustion than the mere fact of the existence of a Mansard roof? Do buildings without it ever burn? Have thickly interspersed wooden structures anything to do with extending a fire?—has the long line and tier upon tier of immense wooden signs, awnings, and wooden window-frames, wooden dormer windows, wooden copings, wooden cornices?—the absence of

proper (if any) party-walls?—the spaces between firing not stopped off on each floor by a belt of mortar, or otherwise, to prevent an upward current of air?—open hatchways, wooden shafts for air, light or transportation of goods?—wooden columns, wooden trusses, in fact, wood in any exposed form?—flues with four-inch walls, unpargeted, and wood to the front of them, wood to the right of them, wood to the left of them, wood in, around and through them? In short, has not the indiscriminate and exceedingly careless use of wood, with the criminally careless construction of flues, more to do with the general condemnation of Mansard roofs than has the mere form or inclination of the roof? And this brings me to the consideration of the proper construction of flues, the greatest ally and abettor of destructive fires next after Mansard roofs, but which is altogether too vast a field to wade through at present; and I beg pardon that, in the hope of making a suggestion or two, I have trespassed so far upon your valuable time.

The CHAIRMAN :—I have the pleasure of presenting, from Mr. Henry Fry, a wood-carver of this city, to the Institute, a series of photographs of some of his handiwork, in the way of architectural carving, that will repay you for inspection at the proper intervals of the meeting.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Nash for his paper, and to Mr. Fry for the photographs.

Mr. WARE :—Mr. Nash is no doubt right in saying that the thing that burns is the article or substance composing the roof, and not the form of the roof; and it is wrong to say that the Mansard roof will burn, and any other will not. A Mansard roof is composed of more wood than any other; there is more timber in it, and as it stands in a more vertical position, it is more exposed to passing gusts of flame. But it is not the roof that is objectionable; it is the dormers; and the peculiarity of the Mansard roof is the opportunity it gives for dormers; it is on that account that it is so much more dangerous than other roofs. I do maintain that it is composed of a great deal more dangerous material—exposed in more dangerous ways—than ordinary roofs. As to Mansards not having burned in Paris, where they were invented, I do not know that they have been wholly free from fire. As a reason why they may not have burned more than

other roofs in Paris, I may offer a single fact as to the construction of Mansards of fire-proof material. If I remember rightly, the great majority of Mansards, now constructed in Paris, are built with a convex curve to the roof, made of curved iron beams, 2x3 inches, with cross-slats, forming a kind of sash, in which glass is fastened by means of plaster of Paris; so that the whole roof is composed of iron, glass, plaster of Paris and zinc. I may be mistaken in regard to part of the process, but the entire structure is non-inflammable. If something could be devised in this country, of cement, artificial stone, or anything of the kind, that would enable us to imitate the roofs in Paris, there would be no objection to the Mansard roof. The chief article used—iron—is much cheaper in France than here, and this is rather against its use with us.

Mr. BLOOR offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Institute of Architects are due, and are hereby tendered to the authorities of the Erie Railroad, the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for their courtesy in offering, in view of the present Convention, tickets at largely reduced rates for transportation between Cincinnati and several of the cities of the Atlantic sea-board, to members of the Institute, and their families.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. WARE:—I move a vote of thanks to the officers and members of the Cincinnati Chapter, for their hospitality extended to members of the Institute from other parts of the country, and for this room, and for hospitalities in other respects.

Agreed to by a unanimous vote.

Mr. COCHRANE:—I move that the Board of Trustees, be requested to prepare a form of advertising for plans by competition, and that they be printed and subject to the call of members of the Institute.

Carried.

Mr. BLOOR offered the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The type of roof, called Mansard, is justly held in great estimation by architects, on

account of the opportunities it offers for available space above the cornice-line, and for exterior effect.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to prepare a paper showing the best modes for preparing Mansard roofs, which shall be equally as fire-proof as their sub-structures.

The CHAIR appointed Mr. Bloor, of New York; Mr. Nash, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Hutton, of Baltimore, such committee.

The CHAIRMAN:—We shall now have the pleasure of listening to the closing address to our Convention by the President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Cincinnati, the Hon. Rufus King:

ADDRESS OF HON. RUFUS KING,

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I feel no little reluctance in attempting the part which has been kindly assigned to me on this occasion by your committee.

It might naturally be expected that the closing address before this assembly of the leading architects of the country, should sum up and embody the results of the various reports and discussions upon which you have been engaged, reviewing and formulating, as it were, some of the good work and spirit of your session.

Much as I could wish it were in my power to perform that office, and to add even a thought or word to your stock of instruction, I must at once confess my inability to answer any expectations of that sort.

Laying aside any attempt therefore at a professional discourse, as one wholly unlearned in the art and mystery of architecture, I shall confine myself, in this brief address, to some of the historic relations of the ancient and honorable guild to which you belong, and the prospects which lie before you in the future.

I say ancient and honorable, gentlemen, because there is no art or calling which, in point of ancient renown, can take precedence of the architect's. The earliest historic record of art which we have is the story of the famous tower on the plain of Shinar, whose top was to reach unto heaven. Unhappy as the result was to the builders, this enterprise proves not only how ancient, but how bold in design, the profession already was.

It is not for its mere antiquity however that the early history of your art is interesting. I allude to it rather because much of history itself would be lost in oblivion but for the hand of architecture. It is unquestionably true that the earliest traces and relics, indeed the only certain witnesses we have, to convince us that there was a certain degree of primeval culture and civilization among the lost nations of antiquity, consist in the few surviving ruins of the architect's work. It is, therefore, not only the oldest of the arts, but specially worthy of honor, as the foundation of history, and more sure and enduring even than the works of the historian himself. What was Persepolis? No record tells us. Perchance science, poetry, oratory, all may have flourished there in the times of which these, its mute and ruined walls, and sculptured pillars, are the witnesses; but they are lost. And so throughout the Orient, pyramids and broken columns, and cornices and estabatures, bearing down their precious inscriptions through the ages, alone survive to make us sure that history itself is not a fiction.

What, for example, but for such mementoes, would have been the fate of the good and faithful Herodotus? Once honored and famed, as the father of history, he was, in later ages, decried by envious critics and sceptics as a romancer and fabulist, as arrant as Sir John Mandeville or Marco Polo, whose magnificent realms of Cipango, Cathay and Mangu, so long delighted the imaginations of men. But now comes the architecture of Egypt, preserving and handing down to us long-neglected hieroglyphs which Champollion, and his still more skillful followers, have so far opened and spelled that the critics are now being reversed, and the worthy old Greek is gradually being re-established, and restored to his rightful place as the veritable chronicler of things which he probably learned from actual view of the sacred records kept by the Egyptians of his time.

Thus the remnants of the great architects' skill alone survive, and stand forth amid the unfathomed depths of the past, which lie like an ocean all about their base. From them we have saved and gathered those inscriptions and picture-writings, so cunningly fastened by the artist within the enduring marble and stone, or the reliefs sculptured on their face,

Some one has compared architecture to "frozen music;" but it might, in some sense, be much more appropriately styled petrified history. If the whole contents and meaning of the inscriptions and symbols on the Egyptian and Assyrian monuments shall ever be unfolded (for not more than half are as yet interpreted), many a wondrous glimpse into the abysses of time, many a marvelous secret may yet be solved, to the infinite gratification of the future student.

Curious, however, as these antiquities of your profession may be to the archæologist, they may seem perhaps to be of little importance or interest to the architect who, not unfrequently, hears the praises of the antique sounded only as dispraise of his hopeful and arduous labors for the present.

Some there are to whom, being the mere implicit worshipers of the past, it seems that architecture has reached its acme, and has no new triumphs in store for the future. But such has not been its history. From the beginning it has been a progressive art. And it is curious to observe how intimately its successive stages of progress have corresponded with the great transitions in the world's history and man's spiritual development.

Beginning in its early advances—the grotto and terrace style—with the huge proportions and heavy elephantine forms which pervade the Egyptian, the Persian and the Indian or Hindu structures, in common with the teocallis and temples of the Aztecs and the Incas, we find in all these the very antitypes of races advanced far above the savage, but still merged, more or less, in the grossness and barbarism of the mere love of conquest; with all the wealth and luxuriance of material power, but lacking the presence of the culture of mind and soul, which is ever the attending mark of genuine civilization and taste.

Then, in the world's progress, came forth the Hellenic race, pre-eminent in art, as in all knowledge and conception of the beautiful—highest type of a merely intellectual and æsthetic people. From them sprung those exquisite creations in architecture, first of simple Doric proportion and harmony, followed by the lighter and more graceful Ionic, and then, by the rich and exuberant decoration of the Corinthian and Composite order, which crowned each jutting hill, or were hidden away in the vales of that classic ground. In these works, as illustra-

ted in the Parthenon and the crowded glories of marble which, with it and in it, surmounted the Acropolis, the fullness of beauty and invention in architecture seemed at the time to have culminated. It was not dreamed by a Greek that more could be added.

Next came the Romans, a warlike and not an artist race; and yet, whether from their bolder spirit, or whether prompted by the inspiration of Etruscan antecedents, native to their soil, we find them at first imitators, but, at length, going beyond the Greeks, by laying aside the horizontal forms at which the latter had stopped, and which had been, as yet, supreme and almost exclusive in great architecture. Abandoning the architrave and its friezes, "with bossy sculpture graven," they adopted the combination of arch and columnar structure; surmounting the peristyle, instead, with the swelling arch and dome. Still, however, it was but the rounded arch; and thus, with these united elements, architecture seemed again to have attained its pinnacle, and many an ardent votary lived and died so believing. So, indeed, it continued for ages to be; the Byzantine, the Saracenic or Moorish and the Norman styles varying little, save in adventitious details, from the supremacy which Etrusco-Roman models held over the West, and even in no small degree the Eastern world.

But there came another and the most extraordinary transition in the world's history. First a new light and influence came among men; and, while this was growing and gathering power, wild races of men came emerging from Northern forests, who attacked and finally overwhelmed the whole fabric of Norman pride and supremacy. For a time not only the arts, but learning and civilization, were well nigh extinguished in blood; but still the church, dispensing abroad the new light, rode the waves of the flood like another ark. After centuries of contention and war, brooded over by blackest ignorance, these new races crystalized gradually into new nations and states, under new institutions, assuming new forms of civilization, and finally, from religion, commingling strangely with chivalry, came the wild and romantic outburst of all Europe in the Crusades. From those Eastern adventures the Gothic warriors and clergy alike returned with new impulses and ideas. All this combination of circumstances, leavened with the same

fervent and enthusiastic faith which impelled the Crusaders, and which everywhere was fanned and kept alive by the numerous monastic orders, many of whose members were distinguished in the arts as well as in scholarship and piety, brought about another era of original architecture. Paying no regard to the antique or its canons, following only the bent of their native aspirations, which had fed and grown from a spirit far loftier and more mighty than any Hellenic mere sense of beauty, a fervor which sought expression upward in new and ascending forms of art, these glowing artists of the ages of faith conceived and, by the twelfth or thirteenth century, worked out and perfected the Gothic—that grandest innovation in architecture—with its lofty, sylvan-like aisles and pointed arches, its gables, turrets and spires. Thus Germany, England and France were filled with new and grander forms of building, which teach us that not even yet had the creative energies of the architect been exhausted.

In admiring the past, therefore, we are not to suppose that because new orders or forms of the art are not breaking forth afresh in every age, there is any want of faith that there may not be others in the slow process of forming; waiting, perhaps, some new transition period to be evoked by some combination of events or elements, such as we see have given birth to each of these past advances. And though it seems, gentlemen, that these transitions are measured by huge intervals, there is no more reason now to doubt there will be others than at any former period in this history.

In truth, however, has not modern architecture had its triumphs, if not in new forms or orders, yet certainly in its relations and applications? Saying nothing of naval architecture, which is almost a new creation, and as to which no comparison can be instituted, what is there in the ancient art that surpasses in utility and interest, and I think I may even say in grace, the modern suspension-bridge?—a beautiful model of which you have here seen, uniting the shores of the Ohio River by a single span, the widest, I believe, which has yet been accomplished. The catenary curve no longer serves as a mere speculative theorem for the entertainment of the mathematician or philosopher. It has been seized by the architect, and now, suspended in the sweeping cable, serves as one of the most valu-

able instruments of commerce and travel. And, as feats in mechanics and construction, even the Pyramids are not more wonderful than those enormous tubes of iron which modern architecture has swung high in the air, at the bridges across the Menai Straits and over the St. Lawrence at Montreal.

Again, even if we concede to the ancients or to those venerable monks of the middle ages a pre-eminence in the grand harmony and beauty of *exterior*, has not the modern architect shown himself pre-eminent in interior construction, saying nothing of higher works? Witness our homes and firesides. So far as any comparisons may be inferred, from the descriptions of ancient writers, or the walls and remains of the few ancient dwellings that are known to us, our modern domestic architecture excels so far that very few gentlemen would care to exchange for the most stylish of the mansions yet discovered at Pompeii, restored and ready for occupation.

The ambition for an American order of architecture so often expressed, even if natural or in the nature of the thing practicable, must nevertheless await certain conditions, upon which, as already indicated, the great periods and developments of architecture have always depended. The vast extent of our country, so comparatively new; the unsettled character which this newness and its rapid growth and expansion have imparted to the temper and character of its people; the perpetual subdividing and redistribution of wealth which it is the policy of our republican institutions to encourage by the laws of descent; and the frugal economy which, until of late years, has restricted the government expenditures, both National and State; simply to the actual necessities of the administration, thus cutting off that which in other countries and times has been the chief patron and promoter of high architecture; all these are causes which thus far have retarded, and probably for some time will further postpone, the day of great works.

On the other hand, there are strong elements of revolution at work in the original spirit and bold enterprise of our people; in the formative taste, made up, as it will be, of the mingling of many races, and not wedded, therefore, to any prescriptive antecedents; in the rapid increase of the wealth of the country, with the liberal impulses already manifest in its use, by individuals; and also, more than all perhaps, in

the vastly increased means and opportunities which the architect now enjoys for the study of the art—all tending to foster and encourage the hope and aspiration so strongly felt, and of which the existence of this Institute is itself a proof. How immeasurable are the advantages which photography alone has placed in the hands of your profession, bringing before you, for your education and delight, not only the express form, but the very light and shade and atmosphere of the master-works of every land.

But, after all, and whether we strive for new forms and orders or not, to "act well your part" is the honor in architectural as in all other pursuits. The new order of architecture, when it comes, is to come, not all at once, like Pallas, but by the process of growth and selection, in many a mind and through many a generation. It is worth while to consider the ways of the little architect who builds in the ocean, and, by patiently doing his very best, rears the foundation of the islands and continents that are yet to be.

Permit me, as germane to one of the objects of the Institute, to add a few words in reference to what is being done in this city for education in Architecture. In connection with the School of Drawing and Design, which has been in operation here for some years as part of the University now being established upon an endowment given to the city by the late Charles McMicken, it is intended to maintain a class in Architecture, in which the tuition is to be free, and the theory and principles of the art will be taught as thoroughly as may be practicable by such a course. In addition to this, the managers of our Public Library have proposed and already commenced to supply its shelves with a collection of all such works as shall be deemed most important, either in study or practice, and which may be recommended by the Chapter of the Institute in Cincinnati, especially the rarer and more costly works which lie out of the common reach.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would fain bespeak some favors in your counsels for the outer world, who, though not represented here and not attentive to your proceedings, as happens, indeed, in many kindred matters, are most deeply interested, nevertheless, in the aims and purposes which you have set before you, and for which you are organized and laboring.

That a day for great compositions and works in your profession may not be far distant, and that you will be ready and sufficient to sustain its responsibilities when that time shall arrive, is but a partial view of your hopes of the future of this Institute. There are also broad objects and duties immediately in the present which it will be your pride, no less than your interest, to fulfill. The public taste in architecture and building sadly needs to be aided in connecting and forming itself for better as well as greater works, and in this direction nothing can have more influence than the concerted action of this body.

Then, again, we have been admonished by the frightful disasters by fire at Chicago and Boston that preventives more effective and stringent than private interest, or any that have heretofore been applied in this country, must be devised and enforced as a necessity for the safety of our cities and towns. If I might venture an opinion I should say, on the result of those experiments, that there is nothing like "brick and mortar." But it has become evident that our people are too prone to false modes and estimates in building; that the flash style—the cheap and showy—has too long been permitted to have its own way, and that it is time that the Government of each and all our States should take upon itself, as it has in the olden countries of Europe, the prerogative of controlling by law the mode and material of buildings, as well as the internal police of houses, for the prevention of fires. The Metropolitan Buildings' Act in England is familiar, I presume, to all of you, and affords a ready model for study and following. The existing act was passed in 1855, but, with its amendments, contains all the provisions and experience of the various laws passed in the last two centuries, beginning with that which was enacted in 1666 "for rebuilding the city of London." This latter act, in the preamble, recites, that "forasmuch as the City of London, being the imperial seat of

His Majesty's kingdoms, and renowned for trade and commerce throughout the world, by reason of a most dreadful fire lately happening therein, was, for the most part thereof, burnt down and destroyed, within the compass of a few days, and now lies buried in its own ruins; for the speedy restoration whereof and for the better regulation, uniformity and gracefulness of such new buildings as shall be erected for habitations, thereunto and to the end that great and outrageous fires (through the blessing of Almighty God), so far forth as human providence can foresee, may be reasonably prevented or obviated for the time to come, both by the matter and form of such building," &c., &c., therefore, it was enacted that "no building or house for habitation, whatsoever, be hereafter erected within the limits of said city and liberties thereof, but such as shall be pursuant to such rules and orders of building, and with such materials as are hereinafter particularly appointed," &c.

Can this body do a better thing, just now, for the public good, than to take the lead in a general movement in this country, "to the end that great and outrageous fires" may, by similar means, and "so far forth as human providence can foresee," be "prevented or obviated for the time to come?"

On motion, a vote of thanks to Mr. King was unanimously passed.

The Convention then, on motion, adjourned *sine die*.

In the evening of the same day the members of the Convention, with invited guests, partook of the Annual Dinner of the Institute, in the banquetting room of Mozart Hall; Mr. A. G. Nash presiding.

Speeches were made by the Hon. A. T. Goshorn, the Hon. Ozro J. Dodds, and the Hon. S. F. Hunt. Several members of the Institute, including Messrs. Nash, Hatfield, Ware and Hutton, also made remarks.

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